THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1869. VOL. 29.—NO. 148

THE WELCOME.

Anither bairn cam' hame—
Hame to mither and me;
It was yestreen in the gloamin',
When scarce was sight to see
The wee bit face o' the darlin',
That its greetin' cry was heard,
And our crowded nestie made a place
To hold anither bird!

Sax little bonnie mouths,
Ah, me! wi' muckle to fill,
But to grudge the bit o' the seventh,
For mither and me were ill!
Oh! nestle up closer, dearie!
Lie saft on the downy breast,
Where fast life fountain floweth
When thy twa warm lips are prest.

The rich man counteth his corn
By the shinin' graid in 's hand—
By ships that sail on the sea,
By 's harvest that whiten the land.
The puir man counteth his blessings
By the ring o' voices sweet,
By the hope that glints in bairnies' een,
By the sound o' bairnies' feet.

An' it's welcome hame, my darlin'!
Hame to mither and me;
An' it's ever may ye find less o' love
Than the love ye brought wi' ye.
Cauld are the blasts o' the wild wind,
An' rough the warld may be,
But warm 's the hame o' the wee one
In the hearts o' mither and me!

BEAUTIFUL FRAGMENT.

(FROM THE GERMAN.)

I cannot get over the notion,
Tho' I strive howe'er I may—
For it sadly vexes the ocean
Of pride that fills my clay—

But ever deeper and rougher
The trouth on my soul sinks in
That I sin—not because I suffer,
But suffer because I sin.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

The leveeing the Mississippi river is again attracting some attention, with a prospect of final consummation through the aid of the Federal Government. Having devoted several years to instrumental surveys of that portion of the river, between Memphis and the mouth of the Yazoo, and much time to personal examination of the country on the east bank, I ask the space in the APPEAL, to explain the outlines of a plan I projected some years ago for the reclamation of the Yazoo basin.

This is the region lying between the Yazoo, Tallahatchie and Coldwater rivers on the east, and the Mississippi on the west—containing about 4,000,000 acres of alluvial lands, the finest in America, and situated in the very heart of the cotton zone, between the 32d and 35th parallels of latitude. Nearly the whole of this large area is subject to inundation from the Mississippi. The soil formed by deposits of alluvium from centuries of floods, is of great depth and inexhaustible fertility, producing a bale of cotton to the acre under the slovenly system of cultivation hithereto practiced, and good doubtless for double that, under an improved system of agriculture. As an evidence of its productiveness, Major Andrew J. Donelson, planting in Bolivar county, states that he gathered 4,000 bushels of sweet potatoes from five acres in 1867. In 1860, there were in this district 428,000 acres (about one-tenth of the whole area) in cultivation which produced 220,000 bales (400 lbs each) of cotton; 2,603,000 bushels of corn; 6,600 bushels of wheat; 7,645 bushels of oats; 33,200 bushels of peas and beans; 29,800 bushels of Irish potatoes; 137,600 bushels of sweet potatoes; 87,200 swine; 10,980 sheep; 69,260 kine; 21,300 horses and mules; valued at $4,002,000. In addition to these was produced more or less of wool, leather, hay, barley, rye, rice, buckwheat, honey, butter, fruit and garden vegetables of various kinds, which grow to perfection, showing a climate and soil, adapted to the support of a dense population in great plenty and comfort. The white population was 8,923; and the slave population 50,212; and the estimated cash value of farms $41,800,000; an average of $97 per acre for the cultivated lands. At that time this district afforded a precarious protection by a frail, sinuous line of levees from Horn Lake to Brunswick landing 311 miles long, which owing to local influences and defects in the administrative system, was badly located; in many places, close upon caving banks and much cut by the waves; of very insufficient dimensions, and altogether inadequate to the permanent protection of the district; and the consequence was frequent crevasses, and floods that often devastated large portions of the district, destroying the growing crops, and cattle, and driving the inhabitants from their homes. If under these difficulties such progress was made as these statistics develope, what may we not expect when the country is guarranteed absolute immunity from overflow, when its forests are cleared away, and its lakes and swamps are drained, and the whole becomes filled with a busy, thrifty population, instead of as it is now, in a great measure, one vast jungle?

No equal area of the Mississippi valley presents such physical advantages for easy protection as this does. The hills on Horn Lake at the Tennessee line form a natural buttress from which to start the levee. Thence to the mouth of the Yazoo 350 miles is not a solitary inlet to break the line. The entire district descends eastwardly from the Mississippi to the Tallahatchie and Yazoo at the average rate of about four inches to the mile, and all the streams flow in a southeasterly direction into the Tallahatchie and Yazoo, eventually returning to the Mississippi through the Yazoo. From the Tennessee line to Brunswick, a levee may be built, not excluding any considerable area of country and at a perfectly safe distance from caving banks and not exceeding 250 miles, with maxium grades of one foot to the mile, all descending one way; with curves of minimum radii of 2,865 feet; with crown of 14 feet; slopes 5 to 1; and 3 to 1; 6 feet above extreme high water, at a cost of $13,500,000. For this I would ask an appropriation from Congress. It will reclaim surely and forever over 3,500,000 acres of the best cotton lands on the globe, which reduced to cultivation, will add hundreds of millions to the wealth of the confederation, and go far towards providing the means for the extinquishment of the public debt. The financial credit of the Government could have no surer foundation than the vast commercial prosperity that will inevitably follow the certain protection, peopleing and cultivation of a large district, possessing such a soil and climate as this. The increased internal taxes alone would repay the Government in a few years.

In locating this levee, I would pursue the general direction of the river, taking care to enter none of the bends, and not to approach within one mile of their exterior bases. If the same condition were observed on the Arkansas shore, it would give a waterway of three miles between levees at the narrowest point, and avoid the folly so often committed, of opposing the levee as a dam to the direct flow of the current. In constructing the levee, the great mass of material (procured in all cases on the side next to the river) should be of buckshot or stiff earth, with a wall of sand 6 or 8 feet thick in the interior to cut off the craw fish, one of the most fruitful causes of crevasses in levees. On the front of the levees should be a belt 500 feet in width, as a part of the right of way, permitted to grow up in thick timber, a living and perpetual breakwater against the waves of the river during storms; and along the inner base at a distance of twenty feet, should be cut a sipe ditch, and at the further distance of forty feet, another sipe ditch, throwing the material between the two, with cross drains at suitable points, to conduct the sipe water away from the levee through the natural drainage of the country; thus forming a good turn pike for the entire length of the levee, which would not only form and excellent highway for travel, but a perfect safeguard to the slopes of the levee, now so much cut to pieces by constant driving over them, and serve by thorough drainage to keep the levee dry and prevent sloughing and consequent danger of breaking. I enclose a cross section of levee and roadway, from which it will be seen that the thickness through the levee at the highwater line will be 62 feet, and that the slope next to the river will be 5 base to 1 perpendicular, which is but little less than the natural slope of a sand bar, 7 to 1. Both slopes of the levee being thickly set with Bermuda and the force of the waves being broken by the belt of thick timber in front, the waves will roll up the flat slope of 5 to 1 so gently as to cause no perceptible abrasion, and with 62 feet at the water line it can never break. The average thickness at the base would be about 102 feet.

The levee being thus constructed, I would donate it to an incorporated railroad company upon condition of their laying a track and equipping it, and entering into a bond to maintain it forever without further cost to the country.

From the Tennessee line to Memphis is about 18 miles making the total distance from Memphis to Brunswick 268 or 270 miles. The company as their means permitted would bridge the Yazoo and extend the road to Vicksburg. The light grades and easy curves will permit the use of light locomotives, not exceeding 18 or 20 tons and a light rail say 45 or 50 lbs per yard. Such a road fully equipped will cost at present prices, about $3,600,000 including the grading, bridging and superstructure from the Tennessee line to Memphis. I will not stop here to discuss the probability of this road being a paying institution. The engineer will discover at once, that in its perfect freedom from mechanical strictures, its light grades, easy curves, gentle slope of embankments, absence of all cuts, it possesses in the highest degree every physical element constituting a good, safe, permanent roadway, susceptible of the most economical operation.

This arrangment would offer the most thorough police system for the protection of the levees that could be devised. Experience has demonstrated the system of inspection hitherto pursued in Mississippi and Louisiana to be worthless. A railway company having $3,600,000 involved could not afford to let the levee break and this would be your sure guarrante for protection; besides, possessing always an available force of about 200 men, with all the necessary implements for work, which could by telegraph and train be concentrated at any threatened point in six hours; and every mile of the levee passed over daily by inspectors on foot, it will be seen that the means are always on hand to be used at a moment's notice for averting danger, and *that*, in the most effective form possible, and acting under the most powerful of all incentives, self-interest.

With the perfect repose and security from overflow this levee would afford, and the easy access the railroad would give, the people would pour in from the exhausted uplands to till the rich alluvial lands of the valley, and in a few years we should see the hardy Irish, German and Dutch emigrants flocking in by thousands to find homes in a congenial soil and climate. Then will the vast cypress and oak forests be cleared up and converted into lumber worth millions of dollars—the swamps be drained and the country filled with thousands of small farmers, be made to bloom as a garden. The Yazoo basin in all the elements of climate, soil and products required to support a dense population, is surpassed perhaps by no portion of Europe or America. Belgium, the most densely populated State of Europe, has 432 people to the square mile. At that rate, this district would sustain a population of 2,363,000. But assuming only the rate of Massachusetts, 158 to the mile, and should have a population of 864,260. And who can doubt that when thoroughly protected, with ready means of ingress and egress, its genial climate and fertile soil will invite a dense population?

And here I ask the particular attention of the people of Memphis. This district is completly locked in. There is no egress on the east, for the Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers—in going West to seek the Mississippi, the railroad intercepts the farmer and his produce before he reaches the river, and by its superior facilities for quick, certain and therefore cheap transportation, captures him and brings him and his cotton direct to Memphis, where he invests its value in dry goods and groceries, to be returned over the same road to his home. Memphis has but to reach forth her hand and appropaiate absolutely the whole of the trade of this vast district with its prospective population of 800,000 and its products counted by the million. It is not too much to say that within five years after the completion of this levee and railroad, Memphis will receive over the road 500,000 bales of cotton per annum, and while I would not detract an iota from the great benefit to be derived from other roads in contemplation, I believe this ranks above them all in present importance to Memphis, and should command the most earnest efforts of her people to secure its construction. Some doubt the pecuniary success of a railroad on the banks of the Mississippi in competition with steamers. To all such I cite the road along the shore of our Northern lakes from Chicago to Buffalo, 538 miles; the Hudson river road, 160 miles; and the still more suggestive fact, that compressed cotton is now carried from New Orleans to New York by rail a distance of 1650 miles; and hundreds of bales are shipped daily by rail from Memphis to New York, 1270 miles.

MINOR MERIWETHER.

—Reverdy Johnson has accepted another invitation to "dine;" this time with the Manchester authorities.

LUCIFER MATCHES.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.]

If Adam and Eve, that first pair incorporated flesh and bone, had been so unfortunate as to have found themselves in Chicago, and it had been necessary to go through their marriage preparations in the proper Chicago fashion, how long their fond offspring would have had to wait unborn! How would the first family of all first families have got a start in the world? Adam was, so far as we have been informed, a poor young man, and Eve, it may be pretty confidently affirmed, (history will bear us out in this assertion), had no indulgent, money-made papa to afford her a bridal *trousseau*. We fear there would have been one long, original divorce, to dam (we believe that is the gentle way of spelling it) effectually the course of true love, no matter how smoothly and regularly it might run,

"And freeze the genial current of the soul."

But, luckily, Eden, although a garden, was not one of the Garden City, and tailors and milliners, which were, it seems, not at the service of that primeval couple, were not even demanded by the customs of their best society. Satan, we may here observe, seems to have put the first suggestion of millinery into the foolish turned head of Eve, and set her to thinking of something to wear, which has been the one mighty and prevailing thought of her and her interesting daughters ever afterwards. Consequently, marriages are not so easy to manage anywhere that we are aware of as in that good old time, and in Chicago—

Well, the *Tribune* tells us they are next to impossible there!

For, according to the above authority, a respectable marriage (fair to middling, we should say in the local commercial or market language) costs some eight thousand dollars, making the calculations no farther than the full of the honeymoon. In the first place, however, and not counted in this reckoning, is the long labor of love in seeking the one "just suited to your mind," and the equally long, but more expensive labor, after finding the same, of prevailing on her to think yourself the one just suited to *her* mind. It is to be hoped you will not keep an account of the minor expenses over this latter hill of difficulty. But the season of bills in earnest begins with the bethrothal ring and the approach of the happy day. The ring must take $500 at least. An outfit for yourself, good but not extravagant, is itemized as follows:

Wedding suit	$125	12 prs. kid gloves	$30
Overcoat	75	2 pcs. heavy twilled silk gloves	7
Traveling suit	70	1 pair boots	25
Negligee	90	1 pair shoes	18
Billiard jacket	41	1 pair slippers	6
Dressing gown	50	1 hat	10
1 doz. fine shirts	90	1 hat (Alpine)	8
1 doz. collars	6	1 traveling cap	4
1 doz. stockings	12	1 sole leather trunk	75
½ doz. undershirts	24	1 traveling bag	15
½ doz. drawers	24	1 toilet case	30
1 pair suspenders	5	Perfumery	5
4 neckties	6	1 English umbrella	20
12 handkerchiefs	18		

Making the unmentionable trifle of $861, to which add $150 for your invited best friend and second. Then follow a farewell supper to bachelor friends, a gift of consolation to your servants, the clergyman's fee, wedding ring and cards, and your bill is footed up to $1600. Meanwhile, the bride is under orders "For Sail," and her little personal belongings are mentioned as follows:

Wedding dress	$350
Veil and flowers	45
Gloves	10
Point lace handkerchief	150
Traveling suit	200
Underclothes	200
Twelve evening and other dresses, $250 each	3000
Total	$3950

(The foregoing figures not including many and-so-forths unlimited.)

Then come the wedding properties—house and church decorations, flowers, cakes, wines, music, and so forth, and, last dissolving scene of this first act of the drama, the wedding tour, costing $1000 additional, more or less. All in all, we use the *Tribune*'s figure-work, the beginning of the end costs upwards of $8000, as we said before.

Does it cost more than it comes to? The question to be first determined is a very momentous one—in Chicago what does a wedding come to? And, in this processs of "coming to," perhaps we shall discover that the first costs are put in the background by the lawyer's fees afterward. (We are speaking of a wedding in Chicago.)

But let the Lord of Love, yclept Dan Cupid, who still exists in mythology, be thanked that if all matches are not made *in* Heaven, neither are all matches of the order of Lucifer (suggestive of a fall from pride of place and grace) made in—Chicago.

Crystal Printing.

The following method has been devised by Kuhlmann, of Lille, for fixing and utilizing as well as reprinting the beautiful crystalization figures brought of late years into fashion for ornamenting visiting cards and other articles. When a hot saturated solution of sugar of lead is combined with dextrine, gum or glue, and brushed quickly on strong, smooth paper, placed on a heated plate, the salt, in cooling crystalizes in radiated concentric groups of beautiful luster. The relative position of these crystals, their size and number, can easily be regulated at will. To obtain the same crystals on glass, the saline solution is placed, by means of a brush, on a glass plate, previously well cleaned with soda lye, and the excess allowed to drain off. The glass is then laid horizontally, and after a time the crystals make their appearance. The figures may be fixed on the glass by means of an alcoholic solution of shellac, or they may be etched in by exposure for a time to the vapor of hydrofluosilicic acid. A great variety of beautiful ornamentations may readily be obtained in this way.

To reproduce these figures as patterns for calico printing, Kuhlmann develops them on iron or steel plate, laying on this a plate of lead, and subjects the two at a heavy hydraulic or roller pressure, by which means the figures are transferred, even to the minutest detail, to the lead, as in the "Nature-printing process." One electrotype will give a plate for printing from raised lines, as in a wood cut, and a second one from the first will furnish the ordinary copperplate. To obtain the latter more readily a gutta percha mould may be made from the original crystalization, either on paper or metal, and an electrotype taken from that. A practical application of this process has been suggested, if not already made, in the use of the self-engraved natural crystal figures as ornaments for bank bills, of such complexity and variety as to be entirely inimitable by the counterfeiter's graver, and when printed in properly-colored ink (as a blue tint on a yellow ground) they cannot be photographed.

LEAN HARD.

Child of my love, "lean hard."
And let Me feel the pressure of thy care.
I know thy burden, child, I shaped it;
Poised it in mine own hand; made no proportion
In its weight to thine unaided strength;
For even as I laid it on, I said,
"I shall be near, and while she leans on Me,
This burden shall be mine, not hers;
So shall I keep my child within the circling arms
Of mine own love." Here lay it down, nor fear
To impose on a shoulder which upholds
The government of worlds. Yet closer come:
Thou art not near enough; I would embrace thy care.
So I might feel my child reposing on my breast.
Thou lovest me? I know it. Doubt not, then;
But, loving Me, LEAN HARD.

FIRST AND LAST LOVE.

Donia McLeod was virtually an orphan while her parents lived. Her father, a man of the finest physical conformation, with a highly-cultivated mind, and elegant, even fascinating manners, was at one time considered a type of perfect manhood; but in the midsummer of life, when every province of earthly pleasure lay within his grasp; when stern fate herself, with her retinue of accidents and ills, seemed chained to his triumphal car, and a fairy genius appeared to attend him, giving the highest attainment to every wish, this mighty lord of creation madly abandoned his sovereignty, and surrendered himself, without a struggle, to the monster habit that "weaves the winding-sheet souls, and lays them in the urn of everlasting death," from no cause known, and none that could be supposed, save a peculiar organization of brain that unfitted him to bear success. His wife, a woman of surpassing loveliness, was possessed of sensibilities of such exceeding delicacy as proved little more than etherial in the rough experience through which her lines had fallen. Like a fragile fuschia touched by the breath of winter, the roseate bloom of her bright, young life paled and wilted beneath the first frosts of grief; every energy became numbed, and every spring of hope ran dry. When, therefore, Malcom McLeod became a hopeless drunkard, and his beautiful wife a confirmed invalid, their only child, deprived of a father's guidance and protection, and a mother's sympathy and tuition, was consigned to an orphanage substantially as pitiable as that occasioned by the actual loss of parents.

Between the double veil of suffering and shame which misfortue often casts upon youth, is sometimes concealed, by way of gencrous compensation, a sort of magnifying glass that gives to the untried vision supernatural power to distinguish the nature of things hitherto wrapped in mist. So it was with Donia McLeod. A clearness of perception and balance of judgment belonging to years of maturity seemed superposed upon her naturally fine understanding, and at the age of twelve years, she became the fulcrum as well as lever of her darkened home. On her tender shoulders every care rested, and it was by her patience, energy and love that every domestic difficulty was lifted. Such a situation, for one so young, we would at once pronounce most lamentable; and yet its frequent fruitions are of such a character as to make it almost an enviable one. The noblest chords of human feeling acquire a strength and richness by exercise and endurance, to which the fullest notes of hearts suppressed and walled in by circumstances of hereditary prosperity are but appogiaturas.

Soon the proud head of Malcom McLeod lay low in an unhonored grave—a few months more, and his heart-broken wife had joined him in the "far country of the soul."

Donia was received into the family of her maternal Uncle, Dr. McQueen, where her life was so latticed in with tenderness and love, that the sad recollections of her childhood were soon denied entertainment, and, one by one, found graves beneath the cypresses of the past, while many a star of brightest promise lit up the shadowed streets of the silent future. Dr. McQueen had but two children—Illa, a fragile blonde of sixteen, and Callie, a bright-hearted beauty of fourteen summers. In the latter, who was exactly her own age, Donia found many responses to her own nature, and soon their lives flowed on together like one rippling, crystal stream of existence. Both had been christened Caledonia, but the name was subsequently divided between them. It was now that the hard discipline of Donia's early life began to bear the richest fruits; her influence and example operated wonderfully in developing the best traits in the characters of her cousins. Her presence was a lamp of cheerfulness in seasons of gloom—a sweet, refreshing shade to the weary pilgrims who chanced to meet her in their journey through the arid wastes of life.

A few doors distant lived Archie Adair, the beloved bachelor brother of Mrs. McQueen; a lawyer of rare talent, great benevolence, and extended popularity. He was a common friend, a ready benefactor—in every relation of life the finished gentleman; but some heavy disappointment had lowered upon his youth, and teemed still to rest, like a gossamer pall, upon his manhood. He studiously avoided the society of ladies, and ere he had reached the dignity of forty, was, with much show of justice, considered a confirmed misogamist; yet, to the interests and pleasures of his three nieces, as he numbered them, he was absorbingly devoted.

In the summer of 1860 he received a visit from an old college mate to whom he had long been very much attached. The foreign-looking appearance of Donald Malloy awakened more distrust than admiration in the minds of the wiseacres of that unpretending little town. Upon the facetious Callie, in especial, his fiery eyes, jetty hair, and swarthy complexion made a most unfavorable impression; and she soberly affirmed that one might easily believe him to be a daring exile from Erebus. Illa, by reason of a preoccupied heart, was totally indifferent. Between Donia and he, however, dispatches were instantly exchanged on the magnetic telegraph, and one meeting sufficed to effect a most agreeable and complete understanding. To her alone the excellencies of his singular character were revealed. In conversation with her, his sentiments assumed a tone so beautiful and exalted as to convey to her delighted mind the impression that sublimity was the very vernacular of his soul. He was, indeed, a man of unusually high mental culture, and there was a strange fascination in his eccentric manners; but, to enjoy his society, it was necessary to first become familiar with his general disposition, and reconciled to the fierce glance of his scintillating eye, as well as a nervous twitching of the muscles of his face, which would too readily pass for affectation. His attentions were concentrated upon Donia; she sang his favorite songs, read his favorite books, engaged in his favorite amusements, and soon her trusting heart was in every thought and feeling his.

Time crept by on tip-toe, and when Donald Malloy's departure could be postponed no longer, "he tore himself away," carrying with him Donia's promise to become his wife.

Four years of fickle hopes and frightful realities passed—then came the black day of despair.

Many changes had taken place in Dr. McQueen's family; he, the noble head, had fallen on the battle field. Ila and Callie were married. Archie Adair returned from the war, wearing many a scar, and resumed the practice of law. Donia, brave-hearted and hopeful to the last, was anxiously expecting the arrival of Donald Malloy, whose presence, she fancied, would dissolve the clouds and drive away the darkness that gathered around her heart. He came not, but in his stead a letter—a letter breathing such perfidy, weakness and ruthless deception, as froze the blood within her heart, as seemed to congeal the very immortality of her soul. It was an hour of bitterest anguish, a death struggle, an awful silence, a pause in being—then all was over; the hour had expired, and in the one that succeeded, Donia McLeod put on the character of a strong, heroic, God-trusting woman. The child, the maiden had departed; with her back to the past, and her face turned, even yet, hopefully to the future, the world was still beautiful, and she would gather only such flowers from the hedges of time as would not lose their fragrance in eternity. Not a sigh was heard; the only sign of grief visible in her appearance was a film of sadness with which her brilliant eyes were overcast, and that was scarcely more than the reflection of her heart's fatigue after its victorious struggle. At all events, it was with a serene countenance and even voice that she greeted "Uncle Archie" the following morning, nor did she exhibit any reluctance to discuss the subject of her disappointment, nor note the anxious, questioning, saddened glance with which he surveyed her.

"This is indeed a most unnatural affair, Donia. I am horrified at this late conduct of Malloy. I fear some unhappy change has come over him since the war. It may be that one of his temperament would be liable, in times of great mental depression, to have recourse to dangerous stimulants, though I never saw him under such influence," spoke Archie Adair.

"Even though it were so, would you urge that in extenuation of his faults? And, Uncle Archie, intoxicating liquors have no power to change the cardinal principles of a man. One by nature honest, is honest, drunk or sober. He never loved me, or the future would not look 'all dark,' as he expresses it. The only reason that his condition is 'hopelessly beyond remedy' is, because he lacks the manliness to improve it."

"It is possible that he was deficient in architectural capacity, having had no education in the arts of fortune-building—perhaps never 'made a dollar' in his life, abundant wealth suggesting no necessity for such an effort; and it must be admitted that loss of property to one without the slightest business qualifications, is very nearly akin to ruin. I know that he loved you, whatever may be the aberration of heart under which he is suffering. Believe it is better as it is, my poor stricken child, and do not hoard up this disappointment. These hidden griefs are hungry asps upon the vigor of life; put it away, and do not add your future happiness to what it has already cost you."

"Do not be disturbed on that score, Uncle Archie; a true woman mourns a true love comfortlessly, but when a leprous spot is disclosed upon the heart which she has implicitly trusted, confidence and affection bound out in anguished dismay, never to return. All that remains for me to regret is, that the best years of my life were wasted upon one so unworthy; that is irrevocable; but I shall strive to regain their worth by redoubled effort in the future."

"I had hoped as much from your sound judgment and strong heart; would that they were commoner possessions."

"It is doubtful whether the latter possession is one to be coveted. It has been truly said, 'It is the awful privilege of the strong heart to bend and never break.'"

"Still, it is a noble possession; every trial bravely borne, adds a new ply of strength to endurance, so that there is no appreciable wear done the heart; while the best feelings perfect under the purifying influences of suffering. Then, begin a new life, dream new dreams, and seek new pleasures."

"Pleasures and dreams, how fittingly coupled! for pleasures, like dreams, are never finished. I shall, though, find contentment in the faithful discharge of my duties; and, believe me, they are too many and too active now to admit of my becoming a melancholist."

"God be with you," replied Archie Adair, in solemn accents, as he bade her adieu; and God was with her.

Another year passed. Donia was firmly established in the new life. Archie Adair was her unfailing staff in every good work, but his visits of late had been very brief, and his manner strangely hurried. She was perplexed to account for it, and was deeply engaged in pondering the matter, one evening, when she heard his step in the hall. But what was her surprise when, taking his seat near her, he asked:

"Do you believe in second love, Donia?"

"In some cases," she replied, in evident confusion, for Uncle Archie was the last one from whom she would have expected such a question, so long had the subject of love been an interdicted one. What could have stirred up the old waters of his soul? Alas! she thought, poor Uncle Archie, is at last forsaking himself; his mind must be undergoing some slight dementation. Poor, dear, Uncle Archie.

"What are they?" he again inquired.

"When one has loved unwisely and unworthily, it is not difficult to forget that love; and though, perhaps, slower in trusting again, the next love is apt to be stronger and more abiding, in that greater circumspection is exercised in the location of the affection."

"Would you find it hard to trust again."

"Very."

"Suppose one whom you had always known and trusted should offer you his love, would you reject it?"

"Where could I find such an one?"

"He is now before you."

"You, Uncle Archie?"

"Even me. Has the time ever been when you did not trust me?"

"Never."

"Has the time ever been when you did not love me?"

"Never."

"Then, will you accept the love of an old man like me? I own that it is a bent and battered heart I have to offer you, but not one atom of its *morale* has been lost by the wear of time. It is yours by a right that cannot be questioned; and here I must disclose to you a fact that may seem strange and improbable, but which, nevertheless, is true. I have loved before, and yet I offer you my first love."

"Loved before, and yet offer me your first love! How is that, Uncle Archie?"

"Simply in this way: the first and only one I ever loved was your mother, and since then, I have continued that love in you. I loved your mother, Donia, with the full vigor of the entirety of my heart. I was her senior by one month only; we had played together in childhood, learned our first lessons together, and alas! in later years, continued to learn lessons of sorrow from the same book, though separated forver. I entered college in my sixteenth year, a man in size and appearance, when she seemed still a child. During my vacations we were constantly together, but she seemed even yet too young to bind with a promise of marriage; however, I depended much upon the understanding which I imagined existed between us, and I determined, as soon as my college course was ended, to declare my long-pent devotion. I returned to find her betrothed to your father. Oh! what an interminable midnight life appeared to me then! But still I loved her on, and when I stood above her grave, instead of burying my heart with her there, I transferred it to her child, and it has been yours, my darling, ever since. Do you disclaim your right to it? Will you keep it, and, as my first and last love, give me your best?"

Donia sprang up, and throwing her arms around his neck, as she had often done when a child, exclaimed through her tears: "You have always had my best love, even when I knew it not, Uncle Adair, and it shall be yours for all hereafter."

There were tears in the splendid grey eyes of Archie Adair as he folded to his heart the noble child of his first love.

Suspension Bridges.

The Niagra suspension bridge, which was opened to the public on January 1st, 1869, is reported to have the longest single span in the world. The width of the chasm from cliff to cliff, over the Niagara river, is 1190 feet. The span between centers of towers is 1268 feet. The length of the suspended portion of the roadway is 1240 feet. The hight of the center of the roadway above the water varies at 85 feet at high water to 91 or 92 feet at low water. The hight of the water is much affected by the direction and force of the wind. The floor is suspended from two cables, formed of twisted wire ropes, seven to each cable, laid one in the center and the others around it. The cables are seven inches in diameter, contain nine hundred and thirty-one single wires in each cable, and weigh sixty-three pounds per lineal foot. The cables are anchored in solid limestone rock on the Canadian side, and in solid masonry on the New York side.

The suspension bridge over the Ohio river, between Cincinnati and Covington, Ky., is 1610 feet long between the abutments, but is composed of three spans, one in the center 1057 feet, between granite towers built at low water mark on the Ohio and Kentucky shores respectively, and a side span on each side of 281 feet between the tower and the abutment. The elevation of the floor above low water mark is 91 feet at the tower, and 103 feet at the center of the bridge. The total length of the bridge, including the approaches, is 2252 feet. The bridge floor is suspended from two cables. Each cable is composed of 5180 single wires, No. 9 guage, and forms a cylinder twelve and one-third inches in diameter. Eighteen feet of this wire weigh one pound, and 60 wires have an aggregate metal section of one square inch. The wires composing the cables are laid parallel to each other, and are divided into seven strands of 740 wires each, one strand occupying the center of the cable and being surrounded by the other six. The cables are wrapped from end to end with No. 10 wire, and altogether weigh 1,050,183 pounds. The two bridges above mentioned are suspended on the American system of two cables only, assisted by stays. The French system consists in hanging the floor from a number of small cables, a method which, it is asserted, is defective. Thus the Wheeling bridge, which was blown down May 17th, 1854, was constructed on the French plan. This bridge, forming a span of 1010 from center to center of the towers, with a floor 960 feet long and 24 feet wide, was supported by twelve cables, six on each side, with an aggregate number of wires of 6600, of No. 10 guage. The floor was torn by the gale into three sections, and all the cables but two broke loose, one after the other, from their anchorage.

The spans of the suspension bridges given above far exceed those of similar structures in the old world, the longest span in Europe being that at Freidburg, over the valley of the Sarine, in Switzerland, which measures 270 feet.

HOW TO RECOVER A KNIFE BY LEGAL PROCESS.—The Baton Rouge *Gazzette and Comet* relates as follows: During the present term of the District court, a gentleman from the upper portion of the parish, while engaged in conversation with a certain amiable and well-known attorney, chanced to borrow his pen knife, and at its conclusion pocketed the chattel and left for his home. Later, our legal friend missed his pen knife, remembered to whom it had been loaned, and not to be deprived of his property by the forgetfulness of his friend, immediately issued a subpœna to the sheriff for his appearance to testify on behalf of the defendant in a certain case in which the "peace and dignity of the State" had been infringed. Service was made, the day of trial came, and with it the aforesaid witness, who sought his friend and attorney for the defence, and told him, "I know nothing about this case." "I know that," answered the attorney. "Well, why in the d—l did you make me ride twenty miles to testify in a case that you knew that I knew nothing about?" His legal friend coolly replied, "Give me my knife!" The knife was produced, and our friend started soon after on his long ride for home, being convinced that "he who matches a lawyer has only one move."

—The cable says that political news is unimportant.

THE BIRDS AND THE WORMS.

The Boll Worm and the Caterpillar.

The following is from a communication in the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph:*

The boll worm and the caterpillar are mortal enemies of cotton. They are the dread of all planters. The plagues of Egypt were no more dreaded in the days of Moses than are these in the cotton belt of the Southern States. The planter in the spring of the year carefully plows up his grounds, expends ten dollars an acre in fertilizers, plants the seed, obtains a good stand, and rejoices in bright prospects of a bountiful yield. The season advances—the tender plant has grown into a large stalk—the square appears, and he is full of the highest hope. No matter how few the rains may henceforth be, he is certain of a good yield,

He picks up a paper. Hark! what does this little paragraph say. The boll worm (or the caterpillar) has appeared in a neighboring county. His heart sinks with in him. He can fight down the grass, but he can do nothing when this deadly enemy comes but fold his arms and see his whole year's work—his whole crop—destroyed by them. Is there no no remedy? We think there is, and will now proceed to suggest it.

WHAT A BIRD CAN EAT.

We believe it is a well known and a well established fact that the egg of the caterpillar is laid by a fly, which hatches out the larvæ, and that in a few hours this insect gains sufficient strength to destroy cotton. To prevent the insect we must killed the fly. This can be done by cultivating birds around our plantations. One single birds will eat hundreds in the course of a single day. A friend writes us that he had a pet mocking bird which attracted his attention by its ravenous appetite. In order to test its capacity, he placed worms twice its weight before it in one day, and before night the last one of them had been swallowed.

HOW AN ALABAMA PLANTER SAVED HIS COTTON.

An intelligent planter of Alabama entirely escaped the ravages of the caterpillar last year, although it destroyed the cotton upon every other plantation in his county. His crop was the finest he ever raised. The caterpillar came up to the fields of all his next door neighbors, but they did not cross his fences. The reason for this was he issued the sternest orders that not a single bird, except the jay, should be killed on his plantation under any pretext whatever. He allowed little willow groves to grow in his fields, and to them he sent a sack of oats every morning, which were scattered upon the ground. The birds fed upon the oats, and swarmed in thousands around his fields. They exterminated the cotton fly. And hence there were no eggs; there were no larvæ; but there was a blooming garden in the midst of a blighted wilderness. There is no evil without its remedy; there is no disease without a cure.

We know of no species of bird which ought to be killed off, except the common jay. They are deadly enemies, and the common murderers of almost every species of the feathered tribe. They rob nests, suck the eggs, rob them of the young and eat them. These ornithological cannibals should be killed out for this reason.

THE WOODPECKER.

We have seen planters killing the woodpecker for sport. They are regarded as a nuisance, because they peck holes in the shuck, and are charged with eating young corn. But in this last particular injustice is done them. If you will go to every ear they have pecked, and examine closely, you will find that a worm has been there eating the corn, but it is not there then because the wood pecker has taken it off the ear and swallowed it. Instead of eating your corn it will protect it from the worm. He is therefore, your friend and not your enemy; and you should not kill him.

Josh Billings on Frogs.

Josh Billings replies to a correspondent in this wise:

"Benvolio,"—In writing for you an analysis of the frog, I must confess that I have copied the whole thing vergatus ad liberating, from the work ov a celebrated French writer ov the 16th century.

The frog is, in the first place, a tadpole, aul body and tail, without coming to a head.

He travels in pond holes, by the side of the turnpike, and is accelerated by the activity of his tale, which wiggles with uncommon limberness and vivacity. By-and-by, before long, pretty soon, in a few days, his tale is no more, and legs begin to emerge from the south end of the animal, and from the north end at the same time may be seen a disposition to head out.

In this curious way the frog is built, and then for the first time in his life he begins to git his head above water.

His success is now certain, and soon, in about five days more, he may be seen sitting down on himself by the side ov the pond hole, and looking at the dinner baskets ov the children on their way to the district school.

As the children cum more nearer with a club or a chunk or brick in his hand to swott him with, he rares up his behind legs and enters the water head fust, without opening the door.

Thus the frog does business for a spel ov a time, till he gits to be twenty-one, and then his life is more ramified.

Frogs have two natures, ground and water, and as free from sin as an oyster.

I never knew a frog to hert anybody who paid his honest dues.

I don't recollect now whether a frog has any before legs or not, and if he don't it ain't anybody's business but the frog's.

Their hind legs are used for refreshments, but the rest ov him won't pay for eating.

A frog is the only person who can live in a well and not get tired.

The bull frog is the boss of the puddle, and has a log to sit on, over on the other side ov the puddle, and talks to the rest of the frogs, way down in his throat, so that you can't understand more than half what he ses; he is generally a cross and lazy old devil, all over warts.

This is all there is worth knowing now about the frog, except that they ketch flize in fly time, and winter by frezing up solid.

P. S.—I have endeavored to translate mi author cloos, but it is tuff to render all its beauties into our tung without bursting the sense.

SOMETHING NEW IN MEDICINE.

Rheumatism and other Diseases Cured by the Sting of Insects.

From the Providence Journal.]

Dr. Desmartis, of Bordeaux, France, has introduced into his practice an extraordinary medical remedy for the cure of certain diseases, which is attracting much attention from those who have heard of it for the first time. It is a well established fact in medicine that one disease may be cured or prevented by inoculation with the virus of another. It is not equally well known that painful maladies may be cured by causing insects to sting the parts affected. Dr. Desmartis has carried on his experiments on venomous inoculation for fifteen years, and therefore does not speak without experience. He has tried his system on plants and animals with similar results. Plants inoculated with the virus of a certain animal poison produce some cryptogamia on different parts of their surface; and a second inoculation with another animal poison cleared the plants of these parasitic growth, and of the insects or animalculæ which they had attracted. It has long been a tradition in medicine that leprosy can be cured by the poison of certain serpents; and it is well known that poisonous drugs are freely administered as powerful alteratives in certain diseases. Dr. Humboldt, a nephew of the great naturalist, in his practice at Havana, found that the poison of the scorpion was a remedy for yellow fever. He inoculated over two thousand men of the military and naval garrison; more than six hundred afterwards were attacked with the fever, of whom not more than sixteen died.

A distinguished Frenchman, M de Gasparin, related the following incident to Dr. Desmartis: He had long been affected with rheumatism, which was attended with great suffering. One day while picking a handful of weeds in his garden he was stung by a wasp on his wrist. The arm swelled, but the rheumatic pain disappeared. The next day he caused the new remed

TO THE PUBLIC

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY APPEAL, one year.....$10 00
WEEKLY APPEAL, one year.....2 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per Square.
Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Monthly advertisements, $8 for first and $4 for each additional square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Monthly advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL will be charged one-sixth additional.
Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY will be charged half of DAILY rates.
Local Notices, 20 cents per line first insertion, and 12½ cents per line per month.
All transient advertisements, not from regular advertisers, MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1869

PRESS MEETING.

The members of the press of Memphis, ex-members, and sojourning editors, are requested to meet to-day at 12 o'clock, at the editorial rooms of the APPEAL, for the purpose of taking action concerning the death of Col. J. H. McMAHON. It is hoped that all will be present.

J. M. KEATING,
Pres't Southwestern Press Ass.

THE LATE COL. J. H. McMAHON.

In another part of this issue the reader will find the proceedings of a public meeting, at which resolutions of respect for his memory, and condolence with the family of the late Col. McMAHON, were passed, and proper committees appointed to superintend his obsequies. The Circuit Court adjourned yesterday out of respect for him, and we understand that after the brief but touching eulogies pronounced by Col. ED. YERGER and Judge T. W. BROWNE, Judge REEVES, in accordance with the motion to adjourn, paid our deceased friend the tribute of saying that his paper (the old *Bulletin*) was, after the Washington *Intelligencer*, the best written journal in the country. To-day his funeral will be a memorable occasion, in which all classes will participate, testifying to the qualities as a gentleman, a public servant, a father and friend, that distinguished Col. McMAHON during his eventful career. We hope the procession will embrace all his friends, and that the gentlemen will mark their high respect for his memory by marching in column to his grave.

ARKANSAS—AYRES' REPORT—WHAT A CARPET-BAGGER HAS TO SAY.

By telegraph, we are in possession of the report of Gen. R. B. AYRES concerning the conduct of CLAYTON and his militia in Arkansas. We present and submit for a careful perusal the following synopsis of, it numbered in paragraphs for more convenient reference and reply:

1. After alluding to the great changes consequent upon the late war, the difficulties attending a transition from military to civil rule at its termination, and the violence of lawless men, which every law-abiding citizen, at least, began to regard with such indifference as to yield no assistance to the civil authorities, the report proceeds to state that this state of affairs finally compelled the Executive to pursue some stringent course for re-establishing the supremacy of the law. Several methods were adopted.

2. In the first place detachments of United States troops were placed in the command of the different Sheriffs of the towns to act as a posse in case of an emergency. But this was only a temporary expedient. It was followed by the enrollment of militia for the same purpose.

3. This plan failing, the next step taken was to place the several counties where the civil powers were unable to enforce their authority, under martial law. The State was divided into districts and a movable force of militia organized for the pursuit and arrest of obnoxious parties. The result of this step was that the law-abiding citizens in those districts held meetings and pledged themselves to assist the local authorities in the performance of their duties. In every county where these guarantees were given the civil law has resumed its sway, and martial law now exists in but one or two of them.

4. The report characterizes the stories about the outrages committed by the military as exaggerated and in many instances pure falsification. None other than the violations of order necessarily incident to the presence of such a force have occurred. In cases where the instructions are departed from, the delinquents, when detected, were punished according to the military code. A militiaman of the Southwest command perpetrated a gross outrage, and he was promptly tried and executed.

5. "As fast as the civil authority is established the militia forces are disbanded, and it is confidently believed that the civil law can be enforced in the future by the officers thereof, and resort to the militia power not be again necessary."

1. This is false from beginning to end. Arkansas was the most peaceable of the late Confederate States at the close of the war; and the Executive (as the Butcher CLAYTON is called) was not compelled to the course he has pursued by the state of public affairs, but because, as he confessed in a secret circular issued by him last October, it was necessary to force the white people into a rebellion against his authority that would necessitate stringent measures, and secure to the Radical party a perpetuation of their power. This is the true occasion of the murders, the rapes, the outrages the arsons, the robberies and thefts that have made Arkansas a by-word, and that must forever stand to the account of the Butcher CLAYTON so long as tongue can tell of his villainies.

2. This, too, is false. The United States troops were distributed at a few convenient points. But, no emergency for their services having arisen, they were never called upon by the civil authorities. The enrollment of the militia was a foregone conclusion, for party purposes, months before the Presidential canvass; and the scoundrel who rules Arkansas, and the milk-and-water Radicals who feted him here, new it at the time. If otherwise—if intended for the preservation of the peace, why was not the militia called out in Phillips county, where, in March, of 1868, the Sheriff was wounded by a resisting negro, and, in the October following, a Deputy Sheriff was killed, and two of his assistants severely wounded, by negroes resisting the process of law; and, still later, Gen. HINDMAN was cruelly shot in the bosom of his family. Did not the three thousand negro Radical majority in that county have something to do with the singular course of CLAYTON in Phillips county?

3. The plan could not have failed. It was never tested to CLAYTON'S liking until he hung and shot, murdered and raped and outraged. Then he approved of it as a success such as he desired. Meetings were not held to the extent that AYRES here would have us believe. And so far from martial law having been removed, it still exists in ten of the eleven counties wherein it was originally declared.

4. As offsetting this wanton falsification of fact by Col. AYRES, we have but to adduce the testimony of the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* (Radical), and of the Little Rock *Republican* (Radical), not to speak of that of the outraged women, the tortured men, and the relatives of those who are sleeping in bloody graves, done to death in true jayhawking style.

5. This, too, is untrue. The militia are still in existence. Across the river, in counties where the inhabitants passed resolutions of the most assuring character in the interests of peace, those bloodhounds of CLAYTON'S are still murdering, outraging and robbing.

But it is useless to say more. This is just such a report as we expected from Gen. AYRES. Had Gen. ROUSSEAU, who sent him to Arkansas, lived, we have little doubt a different coloring would have been given to his statements. But he is dead, and AYRES must cater for the powers that be, in order that he may enjoy a continuance of staff duty, the heaviest burdens of which are to dress well and promenade the frequented thoroughfares of New Orleans or some other equally attractive city. AYRES will keep his place. He is worthy association with PORTER and BABCOCK, who immortalised themselves by the reports which have served as a model for him, and which have been condemned from one end of the Union to the other, just as heartily as a Radical correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* here condemns them and proves them false. He says:

LITTLE ROCK, January 25, 1869.—Since the first of the year two officials—one an aid of Gen. Grant and the other an agent of the Government—have visited the capital of Arkansas. They were both guests of Gov. Clayton. No one else was consulted, no one else was visited; and their "reports" were made up exclusively from the Radical side of the question of peace or war, law or order, which now distracts the State.

Before I write another line let me say that my object is not partisan. I served with Gov. Clayton during the war; I was born in Massachusetts; I was educated at Harvard, and I am now and have always been a Republican. I voted for Fremont in 1856, for Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, and for Grant last November. My purpose is to give a fair notion of the condition of things in Arkansas. That condition is terrible. Nothing like it exists this side of the Cretan Islands. Common, every day events remind one of the reign of Warren Hastings in India, or of Mustapha Asaph in Greece.

Ever since Aaron Burr failed and Sam Houston succeeded in erecting a sort of one-horse empire on this side of the Mississippi river, the idea has predominated in the minds of the many enterprising and ambitious leaders who have, from time to time, held an ascendant in Arkansas and Texan affairs. You will readily conceive how natural it is that such should be the case when you consider the geographical situation of the country and the character of its inhabitants. A great expanse of land, almost a *terre incognita*, stretches out from the borders of a water course that has the name of an inland sea, and is as complete a barrier separating two adjacent countries as the British channel, which separates the rival coasts of France and Britain. The population of the region farthest from the center of civilization and government is heterogeneous and scattered. The Indian, the pioneer or pioneer's descendant, the adventurer, the honest tiller of the soil, the wild hunter of the forest, the vagrant, abound and have not always lived on the best of terms, perhaps could not. Hence the old combustible character of the times, which invited the daring and the ambition of partisans.

The Johnson family was for years an autocracy. Then the star of Tom Hindman rose to set forever in blood. The war increased the muddle; and carpet-baggery and scalawaggery, negrophobia and aboriginism, have perfected it under the guidance of the present dictator, Clayton. He has Hindman's courage, audacity and genius; is a man without feeling, but active and plausible; and he contemplates the erection of a trans-Mississippi empire, in which he shall be, of course, the sovereign spirit. His ideas are simple and direct. He was a Kansas jayhawker, and he has faith in the John Brown principles of war and politics. During the rebellion he commanded a brigade of the best cavalry in the Union service, and commanded with vigor. After the peace he tried conservatism; found it unsuited to his purpose; plunged into Radicalism, and now openly declares his intention to depopulate the State, and to repeople it with loyal negroes.

This is the foundation of his militia. This is the business, as it is the basis, of his administration; and he calculates with certainty that, so long as he is able to keep Arkansas in a disturbed condition, he is safe. Tranquility would be fatal to his plan. The distance between him and Washington; the friendliness of the Government; the ease with which his acts may be concealed, and the acts of the people misrepresented, make him bold and careless. He knows his game. He has studied the ground. And he will not fail. Indeed, I see no help for Arkansas. Nothing this side of a disorganization and reorganization of society will suffice, and this can only be the work of years. The quiet people will move away. New comers will fight and finally conquer a peace, not for themselves, but for their children. Ultimately carpet-baggers will become respectable. Ultimately the negroes will go to the wall. But, for the present, the State is doomed; and Clayton is its executioner.

Old party differences have nothing to do with the matter. The term "rebel" is urged only as a pretext. One of Gov. Clayton's most trusty agents is a rebel bushwhacker whom I captured and tried by drum-head court-martial in 1864. He escaped my halter to become the surer prey of my superior officer, whose confidential friend he is now and has been for twelve months. The very meanest cut-throat in the militia was a private in Terry's body guard and afterward a scout for Wharton and Harrison. One of John Brown's cronies, who went from New Hampshire in 1857 with a Sharpe's rifle, served faithfully through the war as a Union soldier, and has since settled down with a wife on a farm, was recently murdered by a negro militia Captain, who had been an ostler for Kirby Smith, and who killed, as he says, "many and many a Yankee."

These are facts, and I give them for what they are worth. I do not say the people are unoffending. They resist as only desperate men can resist. But if they did not it would be all the same. Clayton's policy is extermination. Nothing can divert him. He is not a milksop, but a man of genius; and the field is fruitful. All he has to do is to pass his scythe over the land and reap a full harvest of blood, which is the cement of his power. I should also add that he is personally intimate with Gen. Grant and all of Gen. Grant's military family, particularly with Gen. Badeau and Rawlins. Indeed, I have heard (though of this I cannot be sure) that he is a kinsman of Mrs. Grant.

From these circumstances you can judge how much chance there is for peace in Arkansas. You can judge how much chance there is for justice from Washington. You can judge how much there is to fear, how little to hope, until the brushwood incident to the situation has been burned away, and the country cleared for honest, useful, secure, well-directed and profitable labor. Now it is the theater for the unrestricted play of corrupt passions. With this plain statement, let me sign myself, what I really am,

A FAIR-MINDED CARPET-BAGGER.

THROUGH CONNECTION WITH NEW ORLEANS.

A correspondent suggests that the Memphis and Louisville Railroad Company, by uniting with the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company, might secure the use of the franchises of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, from Canton to Grenada, and so give to Memphis and Louisville, and the country north and west, a shorter through route to the Southern commercial metropolis than any now in existence. He says that from Canton to Kosciusko, fully thirty-eight miles of the proposed connection is graded, and that the remaining thirty miles runs through a country of low grade, requiring but one bridge, and that across the Low Butchie. This connection, he says, will secure to Memphis the trade of Leake, Winston, Neshoba, Scott, Madison, Attala, Choctaw and Carroll counties, the people of which are now compelled to haul their cotton and produce a distance in some cases of twenty-five miles, through Big Black bottom to reach the Mississippi Central. This is worth looking after, and we hope the suggestion will not be lost upon the gentlemen who control the roads most interested in securing for the people of their respective termini through connection with New Orleans without recourse to the Mississippi Central, notoriously controlled in diametric opposition to our interests.

THE NEWS.

—Paris has a journal devoted to ballooning.

—India expects the famine scenes of eight years ago.

—Washington is flooded with Bostonians, seeking office under Grant.

—The Great Western railway of England cost nearly $800,000 a mile.

—There are 779 journals in Paris, of which 710 are non-political.

—Eugenie speaks French only tolerably, and scolds in Spanish.

—New Orleans forbids the erection of wooden buildings within the city limits.

—A German-speaking Japanese student has entered Heidelberg University.

—The new gold fields in South Africa is said to cover an area of about 2000 square miles.

—Bombay made a great fuss over the coming of Lord Mayo, but didn't make even a speech at Napier.

—Mme. Ernest, Mlle. Devalane, and Mlle. Clemense Royer are popular lecturers in France, and get more than any save Dumas.

—Nearly as many people are killed in the London streets as on the English and Welsh railways.

—The Chicese Embassy occupy the apartments in Paris left vacant by Patti, and pay $1600 a month for them.

—An engineer offers to build three railroads over the Alps on a guarantee of $120,000 annual interest. He estimates the cost at $9 000,000.

—Roswell S. Burrows, of Albion, has given $100,000 to the Rochester Seminary, wherefore it proposes to take his name.

—At the recent banquet given by the Duke of Norfolk on his coming of age, a lion and a half of family plate appeared on the table.

—Secretary Seward proposes a tour across the continent to California, and through the South American republics, after Grant's inauguration.

—Commissioner Rollins has revoked his decision that all building associations are liable to pay special and income tax as bankers.

—There's a boy in Southbridge whose school mates "wallop" him daily, because his name is Andy Johnson. What's in a name?

—Dr. Jellinek, Rabbi of Vienna, was lately visited by three would-be converts, who, when his back was turned, converted all his silver.

—Mr. E. De Cost McKay, a life insurance agent, a few days since insured his own life for $125,000, paying down for a single premium endowment $15,500.

—North Germany has twenty cities with a population of upwards of fifty thousand each, including seven of over double that number. Berlin leads off with 706,000.

—One silkworm nursery in Nevada already contains one million worms, and has shelf-room enough for making two million cocoons. The capacity is to be still further increased.

—The Bank of New Windsor, Carroll county, Md., was robbed on Friday night of bonds and money amounting in value to $125 000. A reward of $10,000 is offered for the thief.

—Mrs. Burdell Cunningham is still living in California, and lately frightened an American traveler almost out of his wits, who met her in a lone shanty in Lower California, where, on a stormy evening, he sought a night's lodging.

—Urquiza, ex-Dictator of the Argentine Confederation, has bird cages worth $1000 each and an artificial lake which cost $5,000,000, at his country home. This probably is in their dollars, which are something like five for a cent.

—The Florence journals publish the particulars of the following atrocious crime: A young servant girl, remarkable for her beauty, was found to have been barbarously murdered and thrown out of one of the windows of the house in which she lived. Her person was dreadfully disfigured and her mouth filled with earth, with the evident purpose of stifling her cries. Her mistress, an elderly woman, married to a young husband, has been arrested, with her brother, on suspicion of having committed this crime, which is supposed to have been prompted by an entirely groundless jealousy.

WASHINGTON.

Tariff Bill Defeated—Virginia-Office Seekers—A New Department—Financiers—How Menard (negro) Conducts Himself—Grant's Proposed Economy.

I.

Nothing of importance transpired to-day in the Reconstruction Committee. The operations of certain laws passed by the Legislature of Virginia as to vagrants and the contract system was explained by Col. Baldwin. The former, it appears, is copied from the law in existence in the Northern States, and the violation of the contract laws, which have been denounced by the Radicals, were first inaugurated by the Freedmen's Bureau. The difficulty of getting political disabilities removed is well illustrated in the case of a distinguished gentleman now here. He has been a Governor and Congressman, and has a national reputation; was against nullification in 1832 and opposed secession, and, although a Confederate Congressman, was elected as a peace man to that body; but a squad of Radicals and a county committee say he is opposed to reconstruction, or, in other words, he protests that negroes shall have no rights not guaranteed to the whites of his State, and thus stands the chief stumbling block in his way.

The friends of the tariff bill met with an unexpected and overwhelming defeat in Congress to-day. When the House went into Committee of the Whole, the first bill in regular order was the tariff, and Mr. Moorhead, representing the Committee on Ways and Means, made a vigorous effort to have its consideration proceeded with, but the motion was overruled by forty-seven for to eighty-six against it. Every member present voted, and the vote was considered a test one. The measure may be at least regarded as a dead one for this session.

II.

C. H. Whittlesey concluded his argument this morning before the reconstruction committee against the removal of disabilities from judicial and other officers in Virginia and against the plan of the committee of nine. Col. Baldwin spoke briefly in defense of the Legislature of 1866. He said the labor measures were adopted after consultation of the principal officers of the Freedmen's Bureau and the vagrancy law was copied from that of Pennsylvania. John A. Verritt, a negro from Lynchburg, addressed the committee in opposition to the committee of nine. This closes the argument, and the chairman announced that the committee would hear no more verbal statements in relation to the removal of political disabilities. All future applications and arguments must be in writing.

III.

The city is full and the office-seekers are here in force to-day. Grant was so besieged that he felt compelled to issue an order declaring that he would not receive visitors except two hours in the morning. He found that if he did not lay down this rule and adhere to it, he could not attend to his military business at headquarters. The order is to apply to Senators and members equally with the rest, and proves quite a sensation among those who fear that if he keeps the crowd away now he will not see any one when he is duly installed as President.

IV.

A proposition was agreed upon by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day to report a bill creating a new governmental department, to have control, among other things, of Indian matters, the head of which is to have a seat in the Cabinet. This is intended as a substitute for the House bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The latter is more likely to be agreed on.

V.

A prominent Senator expressed the opinion to-day that, despite all the talk and all the bills introduced on finance, nothing would be done this session beyond passing a measure to legalize coin contracts.

VI.

The proceedings before the House Committee on Elections are becoming immensely popular, and large audiences are in constant attendance, particularly on such days as the negro aspirant for a seat in the 41st or 42d Congress is allowed to address the committee in his own behalf. This negro Menard made his third speech before the committee to-day, and raised a variety of questions of veracity between himself and counsel representing the other claimants. His remarks were rambling and in a great measure irrelevant. The committee tried in vain to keep within the record, and his remarks, which were characterized by a swaggering impudence, were not well received. On the first occasion that he appeared before the committee he quietly seated himself, uninvited, at the committee's table. He has evidently been taught a lesson since, for he selected a seat to-day in another part of the room. Some idea of the mental caliber of this negro can be formed from the fact that without the remotest prospect of a chance for a seat in Congress, and against the advice of his counsel, who endeavored to withdraw him, he pursues this investigation with the delight of a child sporting with a new toy.

VII

The consummate hypocrisy of the cry of "economy" as marking out the policy of the incoming Administration is daily made transparent. Upon the advent of Grant, the first desperate fight will be for the control of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Knowing ones have specific information that it has been determined by the advisers of the "coming man" to oust the "ring" that has so far given law to that establishment. The bureau has hitherto, it is known everywhere, *run the Treasury machine*. A very determined effort will be made to reverse this order of things. A new and formidable ring of outsiders have strong hopes of unhorsing the whole horde of black-mailers in New York and elsewhere. Of course the public will reap no benefit from the change. A more hungry swarm will light upon the public treasury—that's all. In connection with this matter I learn that a new mode of appointment of "Supervisors" of Internal Revenue will be devised by Congress so as to bring them under the supervision of the Senate. All of these officers—the most important in the Government—have been appointed within a very few months, and Senators seem disposed to inquire into the agencies through which they have been appointed. At least, (it is contended) that a new deal is desirable in respect to the more recent Federal appointments all round.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—At a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House to-day, it was agreed to report a resolution on Monday, declaring in substance that this government would cheerfully accept and ratify any negotiations coming from the proper civil authorities and people of Hayti and San Domingo, having in view an intention to become a part of the territory of the United States.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, January 30.—A. G. Pike was arrested at Fitzburg on Thursday for adultery with his daughter-in-law, and an indictment for the murder of his wife was issued shortly after. His conduct toward his daughter-in-law becoming known, it is said that he told her that if her mother was out of the way he would marry her, and Mrs. Pike died on Thursday in violent spasms, declared by physicians to be the effects of arsenic. The daughter has also been arrested. The deceased was about fifty years old, and the daughter twenty-six.

At the evening session of the Anti-Slavery Society Mrs. Cora L. V. Daniels described the scenes she had witnessed in the South, and gave a sad account of that country. Addresses were made by J. M. Powell, J. M. Manning, Wendell Phillips, and others, urging the agitation of the question of a constitutional amendment, after which the Society adjourned.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 30.

SENATE.

Mr. Cragin called up his resolution to reconsider the vote refusing the use of the Rotunda of the Capital for inaugural services other than official, which, after a discussion, was refused by a vote of 29 to 31.

The special order of the day, the Constitutional amendment, was postponed.

Mr. Harlan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate what quantity of public lands have been granted to aid in the construction of railroads, wagon roads and canals and for the improvement of rivers and harbors throughout the country.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30th, 1870, was considered and passed, with the two amendments reported by the committee. The first reduces the appropriation for invalid pensions from $10 000 000, as provided in the original bill, to $9 000,000, and the second reduces the appropriation for general purposes from $13 000,000, as in the original bill, to $10,000 000.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy then passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, and all the amendments reported by the committee and heretofore published were agreed to.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment, which, after discussion, was adopted, repealing the provisions of the act of 1867, authorizing the annual election of the enlisted apprentices for appointment to the Naval Academy.

Mr. Drake offered two amendments, which were adopted; one raising the salary of the Head of the Naval Academy from $1250 to $1800 per annum, and the other appropriating $5000 to take observations of the eclipse on the 7th of August next.

Mr. Nye moved to add an appropriation of $80,000 for the improvement of Midway Island, in the Pacific.

Just before the adjournment an amendment was adopted, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend any portion of the $10,000, which is thereby appropriated for the improvement of the harbor of Midway Island, in the Pacific.

Mr. Cragin moved an amendment, instituting the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate General, and appropriating $3000 for his salary, which was rejected, and the bill passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that every Deputy Collector or Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, who has performed the duties of Collector or Assessor, shall receive the compensation of the Collector or Assessor, except in those cases where the Collector or Assessor has received compensation for the same period, which was passed.

On the motion of Mr. Boutwell, the morning hour was dispensed with for to-day, and the Constitutional amendment came up for action, and the question was taken on Barr's motion to table, which was rejected—yeas 41, nays 131. The Republicans voting aye were Coburne, Hawkins, Jencks, and Wilson, of Iowa.

Mr. Shellabarger modified the amendment which he offered yesterday back to its original form, and Mr. Boutwell moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the question was first taken on Shellabarger's amendment, which was rejected; ayes 61, nays 127. Bingham's amendment was also rejected; ayes 26, nays 158. The Democrats all voted for this amendment, in the first instance, but subsequently many of them changed their votes to the negative. The question recurring then on the original proposition, the ayes and nays were taken on ordering the Joint-resolution engrossed and read the third time, and it was ordered; ayes 144, nays 45. The House then proceeded to vote on the joint-resolution, as follows:

Be it resolved, etc., two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the same, shall be known as ——— article of the Constitution of the United States:

Section 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State thereof, by reason of race, color or previous condition of any citizen or any class of citizens of the United States.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The resolution was then passed by the necessary two-thirds vote, yeas 150, nays 42.

The Speaker, as a member of the House, voted aye, and the House at 2:30 went into a Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, which was laid aside.

Mr. Ross introduced a resolution amendatory of the naturalization laws, enabling foreigners to become citizens of the United States after one year's residence. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of Laws, and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 30.—In the case of Phillips vs. Eyre, the late Governor of Jamaica, the Court of Queen's Bench decided that the colonial law is as valid as Parliamentary law, and gave judgment for Eyre.

PARIS, January 30.—Despatches from Athens announce the arrival there of Count Walewski.

An unfavorable reply to the propositions of the Paris Conference is anticipated from the Greek Government.

The neutrality of the Great Powers in the difficulty between Turkey and Greece is assured.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 30.—The river is falling with 6 feet in the canal.

Departed, Alaska, for Cincinnati; Argonaut, for Memphis.

CAIRO, January 30.—Up—Bismarck, Alice Dean, Dacon, Belle Afton 10 p.m.; Messenger 2 a.m., Virginia, 2 p.m., Belle Memphis 4 p.m. The Continental left at 3 p.m. The river fell 2 inches. The weather is clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—Arrived, Peytona. Departed, Lady Gay, for St. Louis.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The Treasury officers are engaged in examining the extent of the "draw back" funds in the Custom House, and the investigations thus far show that they will probably reach $100,000. It is estimated that one half of the more recent claims, judging from the character of the papers on file here, are bogus. These frauds have been carried on for two years with boldness and impunity.

Official dispatches from Caleb Cushing at Bogota, Columbia, have been received by the Secretary of State. His mission, which is believed to be to negotiate relative to a ship canal through the isthmus of Panama, is said to be a complete success.

The ship Marlboro left this port yesterday with 500,000 gallons of Petroleum, the largest single cargo yet shipped.

Mr. Douglass, the owner of the yacht Sapho, belonging to the New York squadron, has challenged the English yacht Cambria, to an ocean race next summer.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, January 30.—Forty of the Ogeechee prisoners were committed for trial to-day on the the charge of insurrection, and thirty-one were discharged.

MASONIC FUNERAL NOTICE.

HOWARD—The officers and members of South Memphis Lodge, No. 118, will assemble at their hall, this Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of our deceased Brother, WM. T. HOWARD, of Sufferna Lodge, New York.

Members of sister city lodges and transient M. M.'s in good standing are fraternally invited to participate with us.

By order of A. J. WHEELER, W. M.
BEN. K. PULLEN, Sec'y. ja31

DIED.

HOWARD—At the city of Newburgh, N. Y., January 21, 1869, WILLIAM THOMAS, son of Wardlow and Mary W. Howard, aged 32 years, 9 months and 29 days.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral this Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Public Vault, Elmwood Cemetery. Hacks at 2½ o'clock from his father's residence, 468 Shelby street.

NEW ADVERTISM'ENTS

The Society of Old Folks at Home

WILL meet at the Peabody Hotel, at 2 o'clock p.m., to attend in a body the funeral of their honored and distinguished member, the late J. H. McMAHON.

By order of the President.
ja31 JOHN P. TREZEVANT, Secretary.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad

LEAVE Hopefield for Madison Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7:30 a.m.
Leave Madison for Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive in Memphis at 1:30 p.m.
ja31 S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Sup't.

3000 Bushels of Ear Corn

JUST RECEIVED PER FLATBOAT, AND for sale by
JOINER & KIRKLEY,
ja31 31 Monroe street.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Finnie & Buckham is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. All claims will be paid on demand.

J. P. FINNIE,
J. F. BUCKHAM,
Memphis, January 30, 1869.

J. N. OLIVER, Late J. N. Oliver & Co.
J. P. FINNIE, Late Finnie & Buckham.
G. M. WESTON.

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.,

Successors to Finnie & Buckham, will continue the Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY BUSINESS,

And the manufacture of
Morgan's Self Rising Flour,
AT THE OLD STAND, 284 MAIN STREET.
ja31

"WILLETT'S,"

No. 37 Adams Street.

BILLIARD & BOWLING ROOMS

☞ The most elegant and complete establishment of its kind in the Mississippi Valley.

☞ The TABLES and ALLEYS are new, and of the most approved pattern and make.

☞ Elegant Private Parlors for gentlemen. The WINES and LIQUORS are of the BEST QUALITY.
ja31 J. H. WILLETT & CO.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh.

NOW, when every change of weather tends to aggravate these insidious and fatal diseases; now, while there is yet life and hope, be not misled by the old and oft repeated promises that you will be better in the Spring; be not deceived into taking more of the poisonous mixtures into your stomach, but at once go to headquarters, employing the only sure and Rational Method of Cure, which is directed to the very seat of the disease, the air which you breathe. The Atomized Medico-Ærien System, which reduces specific remedies to warm air, that you can lift in your room at home and inhale—draw in with every breath, to and through the diseased organs. Get immediate relief from the disease arrested from that moment, and cured permanently in a short time. Go to Dr. JONES at once, while you have the opportunity, and before the too lately fly this Rational and pleasant system, the diseases of the Respiratory Organs are more easily controlled than the diseases of any other organs of the human system.

Symptoms of Chronic Catarrh, by Dr. J. A. Jones.

1st—Of the Head—Dizzy, dull aching over the eyes—sometimes extending back through different parts of the head, and causing a weight, or fullness, or coldness on top of the head, snapping and crackling noise in the ears, dullness of hearing—often the secretion collects in the middle ear, closing up the eustachian tubes, producing deafness—the lining membrane being the same from the head through the whole alimentary canal and down into the lungs. It will spread itself to affect the whole system. It becomes VIRULENT in the nose, sometimes causing a tenderness or profuse offensive breath, discharges of yellowish matter, and scabs the shape of the nostril; or if the partition bone only is affected, the cartilage will bend and when they discharge, which is generally after exertion, the nose is open, the patient breathes more easy, and the head feels more clear. The heaviness over the eyes and across the forehead is seldom entirely gone, but is aggravated by every fresh cold. The offensive smell for which the unfortunate chews many kinds of drugs to neutralize or destroy, and thereby be enabled to go into society without being a positive nuisance, which persons of both sexes are, on account of this barbarous and off native disease called CATARRH, which has now assumed a TERTIARY form of development, affecting everything but the outside skin letting the nose sink in, extending to the throat, destroying the voice, etc., when the disease is called Laryngitis, Tracheitis, Bronchitis, etc.

Symptoms of the Throat, Etc.

A collection of tenacious or slimy secretion falling back into the throat and thrown out—tickling, rasping, hoarseness and scraping to keep open the wind pipe—difficult breathing—oppression and soreness under the breast bone—tenderness in the left side—rheumatic pains between the shoulders—stiff neck on taking cold—palpitation of the heart—torpid liver—sometimes yellow complexion—general dull and heavy feeling—extreme shortness of breath—great soreness in stomach pit—bloated sensation—becoming of wind—yawning, gaping—keeping mouth open to breathe—distressed nights, worse when lying down; and it now either terminates in Consumption of the Lungs, or follows the mucous membrane through the whole alimentary and urinal canal, causing dyspepsia, costiveness, piles, inflammation of the bladder, trouble in the urinary organs—(and in women nearly the whole train of female diseases) and general consumption, emaciation, complete prostration, etc., with all of which, and many other symptoms called by twenty different names, the sufferer may exist A WHILE.

Persons afflicted with Catarrh can secure treatment by making known the above symptoms with which they are afflicted, and enclosing $40; but if their disease extends to the throat or lungs, the course will cost from $100 to $200, according to the stage, with Steam Atomizer, and all complete for a course of medicine for four months. This course is as certain to cure or greatly benefit as two and two make four, and is pleasant to use, produces IMMEDIATE relief, and can be used by the patient at home better than any where else.

DR. JONES.

DR. JONES—*Sir:* For six years my son was very much afflicted with Oedema or Catarrh in the nose. I had tried various remedies, and had placed him under several different kinds of treatment, but the disease steadily progressed, and I had almost despaired of his being cured, when I chanced to read a notice of Dr. Jones' successful treatment of Catarrh. He was then stopping for a time in Columbus, Ohio, near which city I then resided, and though I had little faith, thought I would make one more effort for my son's relief; and he immediately began treating Dr. Jones' medicines, and continued to take them for six months—at the end of which time he was perfectly cured. There never has been, nor is there now at the lapse of two years, the least appearance of a return of the disease.

SAMUEL BARR,
Monroe County, Ala.

Dr. Jones is now practicing at the Peabody House, Memphis, Tenn., where he will remain until February 10, 1869.

All letters must contain three red stamps.

Persons who cannot visit Dr. Jones can send for treatment by mail or express.

Dr. Jones in the future can be consulted at his Summer Home, Mansfield, Ohio, during the summer months.

Dr. Jones makes a specialty of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs. Read his other advertisement in this paper. ja31

Mississippi and Tennessee R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1869, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

New Orleans Express leaves Memphis 4:30 p.m
Arrive at Memphis.....8:40 p.m
Canton Accommodation leaves Memphis 8:00 p.m
Arrive at Memphis.....8:30 a.m

Passengers can take Sleeping Cars at Grenada at 10:20 p.m., making only *one change of cars from Memphis to New Orleans.* Time through to New Orleans 23½ hours. Ticket office 267½ Main street and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 267½ Main street.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l supt.
C. P. OAKLEY, General Ticket Agent. ja31

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!

GREAT ARRIVAL OF
BLEACHED DOMESTICS,
WAMSUTTA,
NEW YORK MILLS,
LONSDALE,
HOPE,
ANDROSCOGGIN.

Also, a full line of NEW STYLE PRINTS, all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES.

MENKEN BROTHERS

ISIDOR ROSENBACH,

RECTIFIER OF LIQUORS,

NO. 200 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

WHISKY MAKERS!

500 BBLS. CANADA MALT.
500 bbls. IOWA "
20 bales NEW HOPS.
Just received and for sale by
JOBE, HUNT & CO.,
ja31 No. 234 Front street, Memphis.

Boots, shoes, Clothing, Underwear, and a Lot of Saddlery Goods,

WILL be sold at Auction TO-MORROW MORNING by
ja31 W. H. PASSMORE & CO.

Capital Surgery & Chronic Diseases

DR. JONES,

OF NEW YORK,

Late Physician and Surgeon of Jones' Eye and Ear Institution in New York, and formerly Surgeon to the London (Eng) Eye and Ear Infirmary,

HAS been persuaded to make a professional visit to some of the principal cities in the United States, thereby to bring his skill within the reach of the afflicted thousands who could not avail themselves of it in New York. The success of Dr. JOHANNES A. JONES in the surgical and medical treatment of the Eye and Ear, of standing complaints, has been looked upon with astonishment and joy. The press has recorded many of the skilful operations, reminding the people that they cannot always have Dr. Jones with them, and not to deny if they need his services.

DR. JONES is now Practicing at the Peabody House Memphis, Tenn., where he will remain until February 10th, 1869.

In the treatment of the EAR AND EYE, and other organs of sense, it becomes necessary to have a good knowledge of every thing pertaining to medicine and surgery. What are called regular Physicians may have graduated in either the old or the new school college, and can boast of a one-sided education. Dr. JONES has had a thorough education in both the old and the new school medical colleges, and in an Eye and Ear College, and in the Eye and Ear Infirmaries and Hospitals of America and Europe, and his Diplomas from the same hang in his office. It is impossible for a physician who has not had special medical education, to successfully treat the Eye and Ear. Therefore Dr. JONES has availed himself of all the advantages the world affords to fit himself for his natural and chosen profession; and of his success the reader may judge by the following testimonials:

NAMES OF MEDICAL GENTLEMEN,

Through whose examination Dr. JOHANNES A. JONES has gone, and who have testified to his ability in the strong

Advertisements in this column Published at 10 cents per line, each insertion. The cheapest and most conspicuous advertising known to the newspaper world.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A WHITE MAN, well recommended, without family, to attend a small place. Apply at the German National Bank. ja28

WANTED.—A competent man to take charge of a farm. Also, ten competent and industrious hands. References required. Apply at R. G. CRAIG & Co.'s Seed Store. ja31

WANTED.—A permanent situation by a competent book-keeper in a first-class house. Apply at this office. ja30

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—The Two-story Residence on the corner of Pontotoc and St. Martin streets, with all necessary conveniences and a large yard. Apply at 321 Main street. ja31

FOR LEASE OR RENT.—A Woodyard, opposite Island 35, known as the Peak Place, adjoining Squire Gillam's place, in Phillips county. Inquire of TAPPAN & HORNER, Helena, Arkansas, or B. H. SMITH, of Chicot county. ja31

FOR RENT.—A very handsome Brick Residence, in business locality—rent low. Apply at Mrs. Brown's, No. 18 Mulberry street, ja31

FRONT STREET STORE FOR RENT.—Corner of Walker Alley, between Court and Jefferson Streets. Apply to J. J. ANDREWS, Commercial Hotel. Jall

FOR RENT.—A Residence on Vance street, No. 486, opposite the St. Agnes Academy and the terminus of the street cars. Contains eight rooms besides kitchen and servants' room; two good cisterns, stable, fruit trees, etc. For terms apply to COALMAN BOYD, 288 Main street. dec 17

FOR RENT.—A Front Room in the house, No. 14 Jefferson street, suitable for cotton broker, lawyer or doctor. It adjoins the editorial room of the Appeal. Inquire of JOHN AINSLIE, at the Appeal office. ja19

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few Day Boarders wanted at 179 Second street. HENRY LAIRD. ja19

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PREMIUM PICTURES TAKEN AT Y. DAY'S Photograph Gallery, 338 Main st. jal8

LOST--FOUND.

STRAY MULE.—Come to my house, near state Female College, on the 28th, one Black Mule, which the owner can get by application to S. M. WEBB, at No. 17 Union street, Lee Block. ja31

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A White Ball Slut from No. 144 Adams street. Any person giving information of her whereabouts will be liberally rewarded. ja31

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

OFFICE HOURS —OF THE— SUNDAY APPEAL

Will be from 8 to 10 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.

IF you want good old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main st. †

Cloaks and shawls at less than cost at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received one thousand overcoats from $6 to $10 each, at Walker Bros. & Co., 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

GRACE CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Service, 11 o'clock a.m., 3½ p.m. Sunday School, 9½ a.m.

GENTLEMEN'S woolen undershirts and drawers at B. Lowenstein & Bros. at less than cost. †

BOOK-KEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED by a competent gentleman, who has kept books for several first-class houses. Apply at this office. †

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Dr. Curtis J. Smith will preach at Linden street Christian Church to day at 11 a.m., and at 7½ p.m.

CITIZENS, ATTENTION.—All lovers of fine dressed turkeys, chickens, celery, fresh lake (Ontario) white fish, call at J. D. Edwards, 278 Second street, received every day by express; fine fresh oysters, selling at sixty and seventy cents per can. When you cannot find a good turkey any where else, call at 278 Second street, where they can be found at all times cheap for cash. †

Wants—City and country people to know that we are offering our splendid stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats at retail, at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.
J. T. HANDLAN & CO.,
279 Main Street.
Goods not exactly in style less than cost. †

NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—The contractors have finished all of the work of paving with the Nicholson pavement let to them in this city. The Chancery Court has decided the question of the property owners' liability in favor of the contractors. The contractors are required by the city to enforce the collection of this tax by suits against the property for its condemnation and sale; hence we shall expect all parties indebted to us for the pavement to come to our office and settle. If there are those who cannot pay the money, let them come up and say frankly what they can and will do, and we shall do what we can in accepting such terms as they may be able to offer us. T. E. BROWN & Co.
January 7, 1869.
Ledger and *Post* copy. †

IF you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main st. †

PLANTATION BITTERS combine rare medicinal virtues with a delicious aroma, and a flavor grateful to the palate. It is purely vegetable, and in its composition all the requisites of science have been complied with. It is suitable for all ages and sexes. It is gentle, stimulating and soothing. All dyspeptic disorders are cured by it, and it repairs and restores nature's wasted powers. Plantation Bitters are increasing daily in favor with all classes. It relieves suffering, renders life a luxury, brightens the present, and throws a hopeful light on the future.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. †

THE CHAMPION.—Not the "champion of the light weights" or "heavy weights," but the Champion Wrought Iron Oven Cooking Stove. It is a "champion" in every way—of durability, beauty of shape, excellence of material used, simplicity and commodiousness. The Champion is made of the best quality of Hanging Rock charcoal iron. As to durability, the Champion is superior to all others; it is made to last, and with proper care will do the cooking of a family through a generation. It is simplicity itself; it has but one damper—a sliding one on top of the stove, and with it the heat of the ovens is instantly regulated. The oven is of wrought iron, and the Champion is the only stove that is made that way. The flues are larger and deeper than any other stove, and will not choke up; the reservoir is enameled and cannot rust; the flue runs through the side of the stove, instead of through the boiler as is customary, thereby making the stove portable; the flue chambers are constructed particularly with an eye to Southern wants, and big sticks of wood—in fact, as we have said, the stove is the champion, and defies competition in any particular. A host of witnesses in our midst have used it, and testify to this fact. It is for sale exclusively by H. Wetter & Co., 13 and 15 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn. †

AT LAST!—Hans Margum and Bud Patton are both in jail, without bail, for highway robbery. They are both in a fair way to go the penitentiary this time.

THANKS.—We return our thanks to Mr. J. Dennis, of Bradley Landing, Ark., for a fine wild turkey. We heartily appreciate such a present.

THE funeral services of the late Col. J. H. McMahon will be attended to-day, at 3 o'clock p.m., from St. Peter's Church. Carriages in attendance at the church.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The new Church (Swedenborgian) Society will meet at the United States court room, this afternoon, at three o'clock.

ATTEND the great reduction sale at B. Lowenstein & Bros.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Attention is called to the change of schedule on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. See the advertisement.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The citizens of Grand Junction met, a few days ago, and changed the name of their thriving little town from Grand Junction to Ashland. May we never live to see Ashland in ashes, and may it soon have a hundred thousand inhabitants.

FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—Capt. Jack Reed, whose death we chronicled yesterday morning, was buried yesterday by his brother firemen. The display was very imposing, and the remains were followed by numerous citizens, who knew and loved the deceased.

W. H. THOMPSON, who keeps a boarding house on Court street, had one Geo. Woods, colored, up before 'Squire Millard on a peace warrant. George threatened to take the life of Mr. Thompson His honor sent Woods to jail in default of bail.

DR. JONES, of New York city, formerly chief surgeon of the Queen's Opthalmic Institute, London, Eng., has arrived, and taken rooms at the Peabody Hotel, where he will practice a fortnight. Dr. J. stands high in the profession, and will accomplish a great deal of good in our city. Read his advertisement in another part of the paper.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The Eagle boot and shoe store, No. 344 Main street, has on hand, at reduced prices, a splendid stock of ladies' and children's wear of gaiters and shoes. Gents' fine sewed boots at $12 a pair. A full line of boots and shoes of all descriptions and wears. Call and see before going elsewhere.

IF you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main st. †

VALUABLE CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY AT AUCTION TO-MORROW.—The sale of real estate to-morrow by Messrs. Royster, Trezevant & Co., embracing a very valuable list of property, which will be sold without reserve, should be attended by all parties in search of a safe investment. See the advertisement under auction head.

SENT UP.—John Murphy, a colored gentleman, whose name suggests that he is of French origin, was sent to jail yesterday in default of bail, by 'Squire Griffith, for systematic and incorrigible horse stealing. Murphy had stolen, during the past five months, no less than seven horses. Detective Connell got after him at last, and soon had him in hockelty. He bids fair now to serve a term of years in the penitentiary.

ISADOR ROSENBACH.—The attention of our readers is called to the card of this gentleman in another column. One of the largest stocks of rectified spirits to be found in the West, can be seen at his extensive sales room, No. 200 Front street, and dealers would do well to call and examine for themselves. Unadulterated liquors are in demand, and those who keep them constantly on hand should be known to the trade.

FINE MUTTON.—In passing the meat store of Charley Kney, on Jefferson street, between Second and Third, we noticed some as fine mutton as we have ever seen in this market, and, upon inquiry, were pleased to learn that it was raised in Tennessee by Major Bon. Harland, of Maury county. If Mr. Kney can keep a supply of such mutton on hand, he may safely count on customers who can appreciate it and will patronize him.

THE MARKETS.—The poultry and meat markets yesterday were most bountifully supplied. Chickens, the finest and fattest possible, were plentiful, and selling from 50c to 75c each, dressed; turkeys, $1 50 to $3 50 each; geese, $1 to $1 50 each; eggs, 20c to 25c. Beef—Choice cuts of choice beef, 20c per lb.; all around, 12½c to 15c; mutton, 12½c to 15c; pork, 15c to 20c; sausage meat, 20c; butter, 50c. Vegetables were tolerably plentiful, but dear.

LADIES, Misses and Childrens' wool hose at cost price at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

NEW FIRM.—We are glad to notice the card of Messrs. L. E. James & Co., who have established a general collection office and real estate agency in our city, at No. 203 Main street. A general collection office has long been a want in our mercantile community, and this establishment fills a void long felt. Messrs. James & Co., refer to some of our best citizens, and heaviest merchants and bankers, and we cheerfully recommend them.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.—The Tennessee Business College, under the direction of its able principal, Mr. T. A. Seddin, still continues to deserve the favor and patronage of the public. The most complete course of practical instruction can be obtained there; the theory and all the practical applications of double-entry book keeping, commercial and exchange calculations, and business penmanship are taught in a superior manner. No young man should fail to acquire a knowledge of these important branches, as they will be of the greatest value to him, no matter what his future occupation in life may be.

IF you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main st. †

HOME PICTURES.—Who does not wish a painting, worthy to appear in any private parlor, painted by a home artist? A lady of our city has twenty-five Landscapes, which display a very superior genius, now on exhibition at Wade's book store, Main street. We have carefully inspected these paintings, and propose in a day or two to give a more minute sketch of them. In the meantime, let the lovers of art call at Wade's, before one o'clock p. m. each day, and examine for themselves.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The new Time Card on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line takes effect Monday, February 1st. The day express train leaves the depot at head of Main street, at 5 o'clock a.m., and the night express train at 3:40 p.m., every day. (Railroad time is fifteen minutes faster than city time.) The morning train arrives at 9:20 a.m., and night express at 3 p.m. The 5 o'clock a.m. and 3:40 p.m. trains make close connections for all points East by way of Louisville, and at Humboldt for Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago and Paducah. Night express for Nashville without change of cars.

ATTEND the great reduction sale at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

NEW BOOK STORE.—Our friend, Will. J. Mansford, has established a depot for the sale of Catholic books at No. 308½ Second street, three doors north of Monroe. His stock embraces bibles, prayer-books, poems, tales, historical, theological and controversial works, crucifixes, scapulas, etc.—in fact everything usually kept in a first-class Catholic book store. School books of the various series in use in the schools of this section constantly on hand, together with slates, pencils, copy books, pens, inks, paper, envelopes, blank books, leases, deeds and other goods in the stationery line. At the news stand, the leading daily and weekly papers, magazines, etc., may be found, with a choice collection of light literature. You are invited to call.

COL. J. H. McMAHON.

Meeting of Old Citizens Yesterday.

Resolutions of Respect and Condolence.

Arrangements for the Funeral Obsequies.

A meeting of old citizens was held yesterday evening at 4 o'clock at the office of Monsarrat, Lanier & Co., on Second street, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Col. Jesse H. McMahon, and making arrangements for the proper interment of his remains.

On motion of Col. Walker, Col. Chas. McLean was called to the Chair, and Col. Leon Trousdale and Col. Moses White appointed Secretaries of the meeting.

Col. McLean, on taking the Chair, stated the object of the meeting to be to pay the last tribute of respect to their old friend and companion Jesse H. McMahon, and he suggested that a committee consisting of Judge Scruggs, K. J. B. L. Winn and B. J. Semmes, be appointed to draft suitable resolutions.

On motion, Hon. John Park was added to the Committee, and they retired to draft the resolutions. While waiting for their return, Judge Yerger made a few fitting and feeling remarks. They had met, he said, for the purpose of passing a tribute of respect to the memory of J. H. McMahon. He did not know that any words of his could add anything to the solemnity of the occasion. The deceased was known to all assembled there, and the meeting was not for the purpose of pronouncing an eulogy. That should be left for another time. He alluded in feeling terms to the life-long intimacy which had existed between the deceased and many who were present; to his services as citizen, a soldier, a journalist, and as a man, paying the highest tribute to the moral and mental worth of the deceased in every walk of life.

Gen. Marcus J. Wright followed in the same strain, speaking most touchingly of the noble social qualities of the deceased. "When I came to Memphis," said Gen. Wright, "a poor, friendless boy, with no one to look to for aid or counsel, he took me by the hand, and aided and led me on. No appeal for help or sympathy from human misery ever was made in vain to him. His great heart went out and took all into its universal charity." The speaker concluded by saying that there was no man whose loss the community would feel more deeply, or more universally deplore, than Jesse H. McMahon.

John Donovan, Esq., made a few similar remarks, when Judge Scruggs, of the Committee, presented the following report, prefacing it with a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, and the life-long intimacy that existed between him and the deceased;

The Committee appointed to prepare and report resolutions to the meeting of the citizens of Memphis on the occasion of the death of the late J. H. McMahon, beg leave to report the following:

A great and good man has fallen in our midst and gone to his reward. In the death of the deceased, this community has lost one of its brightest ornaments and most valuable citizens. We mourn his death as that of a brother. After a long acquaintance and intimate association with the deceased, we invite all to join us in the following expressions of sympathy and respect to the memory of the deceased, to-wit:

Resolved, That in the death of J. H. McMahon, our city has lost one of its best citizens, society one of its brightest ornaments, and his acquaintances and friends a friend and brother true and sincere.

Resolved, That as a public journalist the deceased has left a model which we earnestly commend to his successors.

Resolved, That in all the relations of life, as citizen, friend and public servant, his memory should be cherished and his example commended.

Resolved, That we deeply regret his death, and will cherish in our hearts a kindly and, brotherly remembrance of his virtues, and that we here extend to the sorrowing members of his family our sincere sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of our old friend this evening, from his hotel.

P. T. SCRUGGS,
B. J. SEMMES,
K. J. B. L. WINN,
JOHN PARK.

On motion of Col. Kerr, the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The Chair then stated, as the deceased was a distinguished member of the society of "Old Folks at Home," he would suggest that the following gentlemen from the members of that Society be appointed pall bearers: C. D. McLean, J. P. Trezevant, M. C. Cayce, Gen. N. B. Forrest, Col. Frazier Titus, Col. Sam. P. Walker, K. J. B. L. Winn, Col. Leon Trousdale, Geo. R. Powell, John Park, Col. W. L. Maxwell, M. D. L. Stewart, John W. Taylor.

Col. Leon Trousdale made a few remarks, stating that he had known the deceased from boyhood. He had known him in the clash of party conflict, in war and in peace—he was alike noble in all. He doubted if the American continent could produce a man who had a higher and nobler and truer conception of the rights and dignity of the press than he.

Col. Walker in a few words alluded to the intimacy which had existed between him and his deceased friend, whom he loved like a brother; paying a high tribute to the deceased as an honest and truth-telling journalist.

Col. Dixon added a few remarks of a similar nature.

The chair then appointed the following named gentlemen of the meeting pall-bearers: J. G. Lonsdale, S. R. Clarke, H. A. Littleton, Benj. White, G. H. Monsarrat, Miles Owen, D. Cockrell, R. H. Pugh, B. J. Semmes, John Donovan, Eugene Magevaney, John W. Dawson, M. C. Gallaway, J. M. Keating, L. J. Dupre, J. J. Dubose, Wm. H. Taylor, M. J. Wright, E. M. Yerger, J. C. Bettis, J. Cayce Young.

Mr. Keating offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three, to consist of Col. Sam. P. Walker, Col. John Donovan, and Col. Moss White be appointed to superintend the funeral of Col. Jesse H. McMahon, and that they act as Marshals on the occasion.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

The pall bearers are requested to meet in the parlor of the Peabody Hotel today at two o'clock.

WAX CANDLES, Family Soaps, Tinware, Coal Oil and Lamps in every variety, at O. F. Prescott & Co.'s, 40 Jefferson street. †

WHITE and gray blankets at greatly reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY.—The bright sun shine and spring-like weather we are having, reminds all who have gardens, lawns, etc., that it is time to plant shrubbery and ornamental trees. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the St. Clair Nursery of Illinois, has an agency here, where everything, suitable for any climate, can be purchased. From a personal acquaintance with Mr. Babcock we have no hesitation in recommending his nursery, and particularly his most excellent variety of grape vines.

STEAM DYERS AND CLEANERS.—Thos. H. Hunt & Co., No. 246 Second street, are prepared to do all kinds of cleaning, dying and scouring. They will make old clothes look as good as bran new, and that at a cost which, compared with new ones, is almost nothing. By a new process the original luster and shape of the garment is preserved in an astonishing manner. Gentlemen will consult economy by sending Hunt & Co. their old garments. †

IF you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main st. †

THE DAILY APPEAL is delivered by faithful carriers, Seven times a week for twenty-five cents.

ARKANSAS.

Another Horrible Outrage in Mississippi County.

A Harmless and Sick Cripple Murdered without Cause.

Frightful Atrocity.

By arrivals from the neighborhood of Osceola, yesterday, we learn the sickening details of another atrocity perpetrated by fiends in human form, who are "making the murder as they make the law," in God-forsaken Arkansas.

On Carson's Lake, some eight miles from Osceola, lived a quiet, peaceable man, named Alex. Baugh. During the war, Baugh, being a cripple, took no part on either side, but remained at home and cultivated his little farm. A neighbor of his, whose son had entered the Confederate army, dying during the progress of the hostilities, he took the orphan children to his family, and cared for them like his own. When the war closed, the young soldier returned home and went to work on Baugh's farm, where he remained until the militia were sent down to Crittenden and Mississippi counties, when, fearing a repetition of the atrocities committed by them at Marion and elsewhere in his neighborhood, he took his sister, a young lady about grown, and brought her over into Tennessee, leaving her with an aunt near or in this city.

A few days ago, he determined to go back and bring away his little brother or sister—a mere child. He succeeded in making the trip, returning in safety to this side; but, unfortunately and fatally, as it turned out for his kind protector. Mr. Baugh, he was seen and recognized while at the house by a negro who had some malice against him or Baugh, and this demon reported Baugh to the militia at Osceola as harboring refugees.

On Wednesday evening a party, consisting of sixteen white and four negro militia, were sent out by Monk, who is commanding at Osceola, to Baugh's place, with orders, it is said, to kill him. On arriving at the house they found him ill in bed, and, after gutting the house of everything they coveted or wished to destroy, they forced the poor sick cripple to crawl out of bed. After ironing him, they commenced asking him where was the young man who had run away from them? In vain he protested he did not know; they swore that unless he disclosed the hiding place they would kill him. One negro brute asked him, "Damn you, don't you think you ought to be killed?" Baugh answered that he did not know of any reason why he should. "We do!" was the answer, and with that they dragged him about a hundred yards and shot him to death—this in the presence of his horror-struck and agonized wife.

Baugh is represented to have been a singularly mild, inoffensive, upright and good man. One neighbor, who had known him always, remarked to this reporter yesterday, that he did not believe Baugh ever told a lie or did a man an injury in his life. "Why, sir," said he, "the State of Arkansas could not pay him to tell a lie." He leaves a wife and three children. No words of ours are adequate—indeed human language is impotent—to express the feelings that this murder should arouse in the heart of every man who hates tyrants and wanton murder.

The same evening a squad, numbering about the same number, went to the shop of a Mr. B. F. Bennett, on Frenchman's Bayou, and cleaned it out completely. They then took Bennett prisoner, and carried him to Osceola, where he now lies in jail, in company with three others, named J. M. Acre, Dell Acre and James Davis. Davis is said to be in irons, and threatened with death. There are about one hundred militia still at Osceola, under command of the infamous Monk. About eighty of these were recruited there.

The murder of Baugh has cast a deep horror and gloom over the remainder of the stricken and Heaven forsaken, long suffering, patient people. There surely shall come a day of vengeance when their wrongs shall be redressed. God in his justice will surely repay their wrongs upon the oppressor. May his vengeance come suddenly, swiftly and terribly!

ALL kinds of dress goods marked down t B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

THE RIVAL WASHING MACHINES.

The Magnolia Victorious.

A rather novel and most amusing and entertaining exhibition came off yesterday morning in the laundry of the Peabody Hotel, being no less than a race between two rival washing machines, known as the "King of the West" and the "Magnolia." Friday afternoon the following challenge appeared in the *Evening Ledger*:

"KING OF THE WEST.—This celebrated washing machine is now on exhibition at H. Wetter & Co.'s, Nos. 13 and 15 Monroe street. It will be exhibited in the Peabody wash-rooms from ten o'clock to twelve o'clock, and challenges all machines now offered to the public. The public are respectfully invited to attend and see its merits."

The glove thus thrown down was immediately picked up, and replied to as follows, in yesterday's *Avalanche*:

"In reply to H. Wetter & Co.'s 'King of the West' Washing Machine challenge, I have to say I most cheerfully accept it, as a trial of this kind is exactly what I have been seeking. I would be pleased to see Messrs. Wheeler & Pickens present with their Doty Machine; also Harrison & Co. with their invention. I hope all will be present who have any confidence in their washers.

"ALEX. MCCOLLOUGH,
"For Magnolia Washing Machine."

Accordingly, yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, the two machines (the others not having come to time) were placed in position in the laundry, and the trial commenced. Three gentlemen were chosen—two by the contestants, and a third by these two—who were to be the umpires and judges. These gentlemen were Messrs. W. M. Hutton, T. Garforth and Mr. McKeough, of the Peabody Billiard Saloon. The "King of the West" was tried first. Six tablecloths, two sheets and six shirts, fourteen (14) pieces, all pretty dirty, were given to be washed. They were put through two suds, rinsed and wrung in thirty-eight and a quarter (38¼) minutes, consuming sixteen ounces of soap.

The wet clothes were set to one side, and the "Magnolia" was brought out. The water intended to be used was examined and found to be free from chemicals, (a precaution not insisted upon by them in the case of the "King of the West"), and work was commenced on another pile of dirty clothes. In thirty-three and a quarter (33⅓) minutes they were declared washed, and the tub containing them brought out along side of those washed by the "King of the West." The amount of soap used was thirteen (13) ounces. The chief laundress of the Peabody was made umpire by the judges, of the merits of the washing. On counting the pieces washed by the "Magnolia" it was found that there were nine table cloths, six shirts and two sheets—in all seventeen (17) pieces. The laundress declared every piece clean, (except one shirt which was objected to at the time, but afterwards found to be stained.) The table cloths and sheets washed by the "King" were found to be clean, *but the shirts were every one objected to.*

The Committee, after due consideration and careful examination, therefore, reported as follows: "Our decision is that the Magnolia Machine washed *a greater number of pieces, better, and in a less period of time* that the King of the West." This settled the matter, and the MAGNOLIA is therefore declared the victor.

Mr. Alex McCollough will be glad to show the champion Magnolia to any who will call at Atwood & Anderson' who are the sole agents, at No. 350 Main street, where Messrs. Redman & Wheeler, the owners, are also located, prepared to dispose of State and county rights.

IF you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main st. †

AMUSEMENTS.

Resume of the Week.

At the New Memphis, Miss Maggie Mitchell has been playing to crowded houses in her great character *roles*. The first three nights of the week *Lorle* had a splendid run, filling the house full every night, culminating in a grand triumph Wednesday night. We gave, on Tuesday last, a sketch of this play which bids fair to become a rival wherever Miss Mitchell goes, of *Bunchon*, *Margot*, *Pearl of Savoy*, or any of her great characters. *Lorle* differs from any of these, inasmuch as it is a tragedy—the only one, we believe, that Miss Mitchell plays. It was put on the stage here with excellent effect, and took with all classes. On Friday night, Miss Mitchell took a farewell benefit, and closed her engagement last night. She sustained her great reputation during this visit, if, indeed, she did not gather new and fresh laurels, and she goes away from us as great a favorite as ever. Mr. Collier, too, steadily improved on acquaintance, and leaves behind him many warm friends and admirers, made during his sojourn among us by his gentlemanly bearing and many good qualities, both on and off the stage. Next week commences with *Mazeppa*, Miss Leo Hudson and her "Black Beau" being the stars.

THE GAYETY.—Manager Edy has kept "the coppers hot" during the past week, and *A Glance at Memphis* has drawn crowded houses of delighted fun-seekers. Mr. Edy has found his experiment a grand success, and can proudly point to his "show" as one of the very best varieties in the South.

ON DIT.—Next week is to be prolific in entertainment, fun growing fast and furious, as Lent approaches. Among other projected *affaires* is a grand vocal and instrumental concert to be given by the present and former pupils of that accomplished *maitre*, Sabatzky. A series of tableaux for the benefit of St. Lazarus Church are also spoken of. Also a concert for the benefit of the Episcopal Church at Hernando, at which several local amateurs are to assist.

Silks marked down at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY.—There are few establishments in a city which have become more indispensable, and which are a greater convenience, than a good bakery and confectionery. In fact, the necessity for such establishments has given birth to a large number in every community, and the result is, that many are not worthy of the patronage they enjoy; and if a true picture of the manner they are conducted were given, the taste for baker's bread and confectionery would considerably fall off. Iverson's store, on the corner of Fourth and Poplar, is an exception. He has always on hand a choice fresh supply of confectioneries and canned fruits, and those who are fond of the best will do well to give him a call.

THE following telegrams remain undelivered in the Western Union Telegraph office: W. P. Wright & Co., J. C. and W. B. Kimball, R. C. Brinkley, Wm. Vance, Jr., M. Griffin, Chas B. Wilson, E. Taylor.

MASONIC FUNERAL.—The remains of Wm. T. Howard, son of Wardlow Howard, Esq., who died recently at Newburg, New York., have been sent here by the Masonic fraternity of New York, for burial. The funeral ceremonies will be performed by South Memphis Lodge, at Elmwood Cemetery, this afternoon at three o'clock. The members fraternity wishing to attend the funeral, will meet at South Memphis Lodge at two o'clock p. m.

PERSONAL.

R. H. Sylvester, Esq., special agent and adjuster of the Home Insurance Company of New York, is in the city, after a brief absence in St. Louis and the West. He is looking well, enjoying excellent health and is in good spirits.

Mr. Wilson, of the Travelers' Life Insurance Company of Hartford, is in town, in the interests of his company. As an old newspaper man, he has special claims on our fraternity.

Mr. Broomall, of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, has been in the city for a few days, and will remain for sometime, on business connected with the agency of his company here.

Maj. John Malone, of Columbus, Ky., is in our city, on a brief visit. The Major was as gallant a soldier as ever wore the grey, and has legions of friends in our city, who will make his stay a pleasant one.

Wm. McMasters, Esq., of Cincinnati, a prominent lawyer of that city, arrived here yesterday, on his way to New Orleans.

Judge H. P. Reid, of Friar's Point, Miss., is in our city, stopping at the Peabody House. The Judge looks relieved since escaping from newspaper thraldom.

LADIES' underwear at greatly reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Meets Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The calendar of cases for that day is as follows:

625 Dickens vs Apperson.
588 Meath vs Porter.
494 Treadwell vs McKeon.
552 Jones vs McGinnis.
565 Witt vs Bland.
623 Overton vs Stovall.
573 Commercial Bank vs Ford.
525 Mitchell vs Jackson.

SHELBY CIRCUIT COURT—*Geo. W. Reeves, Judge.*—This Court met yesterday but did not transact any business, owing to the announcement of the death of W. J. Sommerville, late a member of the Memphis bar, in respect to whose memory the Court adjourned until Monday morning.

The criminal docket of this Court will be taken up and called Monday. No cases are specially set for that day.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Yesterday this Court was engaged in hearing and determining motions, etc.

Monday has been set apart for the hearing of motions for new trial and arrest of judgment. No other business on the calendar for tha iday.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, January 30, 1869.

FINANCE.

The activity in cotton to-day caused more than the usual amount of stir and bustle in the money market. Saturday generally seems set apart for checking and depositing to close up the week's business, but to-day was an exception to the rule. Cotton bills poured in heavily but were not evenly distributed among the different discount houses. The demand for Exchange is also very fair and rates are steady.

	Buying.	Selling
New England	¾ dis.	par@¼ dis.
New York	¾ dis.	" "
St. Louis	¾ "	" "
Louisville	¾ "	" "
Cincinnati	¾ "	" "
New Orleans	½@¾ dis.	par@¼ prem.

We could learn of no transactions in City Bonds. There is an inquiry at 52½@53c, but no sellers, except in small amounts.

City Scrip is in fair demand from tax payers at 75@80c, but Brokers' offering rates remain at 70@72c.

County Warrants are in demand, and quotations irregular—74c was offered during the day, with no sellers. Dealers are firm at 78@80c selling.

Police Scrip is scarce—nominally 95@96c buying; selling at 97@98c.

Governments in New York were generally steady, but somewhat firmer for '67's and 10-40's.

Bonds of 1881	112¾
5-20 Bonds of 1862	113¾
" " 1864	110¼
" " 1865	110¼
" " 1865, New	109¾
" " 1867	109
" " 1868	109¼
10-40	108¾
Seven Sixes	105¼

Sterling Exchange 109¾ for 60 day bills.

A heavy feeling prevailed in stocks towards the close, with more disposition to sell. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 50; American Express, 44; Adams Express, 61½; United States Express, 55½; Merchants Union Ex., 17½; Quicksilver, 24; Canton, 60½; Pacific Mail, 119½; Western Union Telegraph Co., 38½; New York Central, 162½; Erie, 38½; Hudson, 134½; Reading, 96½; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 150; Toledo, W. & F. W., 64½; preferred, 78; St. Paul, 76½; preferred, 95½; Ft. Wayne, 121; Ohio & Mississippi, 38½; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 94; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 94½; Cleveland & Toledo, 105½; Rock Island, 134; Chicago & Northwestern, 84½; preferred, 95¼.

Gold opened at 136½, and closed at 136¾. In this market there is some increase in the demand, and dealers buy very nearly, if not quite, at New York rates. We note a purchase of $300 at 135; $700 at 135½; $1300 at 136. Selling at 136¾.

As an evidence of the ease with which bank statements are made to show up handsomely when the bank itself is on the very eve of disaster we present the Eleventh Quarterly Statement of the late Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock, of which United States Senator McDonald was President, and Charles A. Clark, Cashier. The statement was sworn to on the 4th inst:

RESOURCES:

Notes and Bill's Discounted	$268,478 65
Overdrafts	1,240 84
Banking House and Real Estate	28,266 65
Furniture and Fixtures	5,555 90
Government Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	200,000 00
Other U. S. Bonds and securities on hand	65,376 96
City, County and State Bonds and Scrip	24,497 81
Legal Tender Notes and Specie	28,254 76
National Bank Notes	4,165 00
Cash Items—Revenue Stamps and Fractional Currency	4,541 21
Due from National Banks	65,852 68
	$890,451 65

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in	$150,000 00
Circulation outstanding	135,000 00
Surplus Fund, dividend paid	30,000 00
Individual and Government Deposits	483,074 71
Undivided Profits	7,376 94—$805 451 65

CHAS. A. CLARK.

The Supreme Court, says the Jackson (Miss) *Clarion*, composed of Judges Shackleford, Jeffords and Peyton, has rendered a decision in the case of S. B. Thomas, Sheriff and Tax Collector of Hinds county vs W. B. Taylor, which involves consequences of the greatest moment to the people of the State. It is to the effect that the issuance of the Treasury notes by the Legislature in 1861, commonly called "Cotton Money," was an unconstitutional and illegal proceeding, which involved no binding contract, and that the State is not liable for their redemption. They are, therefore, under this opinion, utterly worthless. But the principles of the decision reaches further. It virtually abrogates all the official acts, decrees, judgments and orders of the courts of the State, and the proceedings had under them, from the date of secession until the restoration of the authority of the United States. It will unsettle titles, and in many ways produce a condition of litigation, controversy and confusion fearful to contemplate. The decision conflicts with the opinion declared by the predecessors of the present judges in the case of Hill vs. Byland. We learn that a motion is pending for a new hearing. Since the above was in type, we learn that a decision has been pronounced by the court, through Judge Jeffords, materially modifying the above described effect of the previous decision. We will publish it at an early day.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market at the opening was buoyant to-day; Uplands 11½d; Orleans 11¾@11¾d. At 3 p.m. it was buoyant, with Uplands, on spot, 11¾d; afloat, 11¾; Orleans 11¾d.

The New York market at the opening was unchanged in every respect—Low Middlings 28½c; Uplands 29c; Mobile 29½c; Orleans 29½c; Good Middlings 30c. At 12 m. it was firm, and a shade better, though not quotably higher. At 1:30 p.m the demand was good and holders were free sellers—Uplands 29c. At 2:10 p.m. the demand was good and prices firm and higher—Low Middlings 28½c; Uplands 29½c; Mobile 29½c; Orleans 29½c; Good Middlings 30½c. At the close it was less active, but prices maintained.

In New Orleans, at 11:30 a.m., cotton was in demand at full prices—Middlings 27c. At 2:15 p.m. the demand was active and prices higher. Sales 7000 bales. Middlings 27½c.

Our market was active, but not quotably higher. Prices that were asked yesterday were freely paid to-day. Some holders were disposed to wait until Monday, while others let go readily at our quotations. Among the sales were a few small lots of Ordinary at 25@25½c; 100 Good Ordinary at 26c, 21 do. at 26½, 100 do. at 26½c, 71 do. at 26½c; 33, 50, 59, 25, 107, 28, 191, 31, all Low Middlings at 27c; 189 Strict Low Middlings at 27½c; 77 Middlings at 27½c; 48 Good Style Middlings at 27½, and 17, also Good Style Middlings, at 28c; 20 Strict Middlings 28c, 25 do at 28½; 17 Good Middlings at 29c. One sale, that of 191 bales Low Middlings at 27c, in the above list, was sold late yesterday, and not before reported. Three bales of Peeler cotton also sold at the same time at 36c. We quote, the market closing firm, as follows:

Ordinary	25 @25½
Good Ordinary	26 @26½
Low Middlings	27 @—
Middlings	27½@—
Strict Middlings	28 @—
Good Middlings	29 @—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, January 30, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	1,327	47
Received to-day	160,656	167,983
Received previously		168,030
Exported to-day	335	
Exported previously	147,835	147,970
Stock on hand at 12 m		20,060

Of the day's receipts 685 bales came by the Memphis and Charleston Road, 370 having been reshipped at Grand Junction from the Mississippi Central. The Mississippi and Tennessee Road brought 193, the Memphis

SUNDAY APPEAL.

WHEN THE GRASS SHALL COVER ME.

When the grass shall cover me,
Head to foot where I am lying;
When not any wind that blows,
Summer-blooms nor winter-snows,
Shall wake me to your sighing;
Close above me as you pass,
You will say: "How kind she was,"
You will say: "How true she was,"
When the grass grows over me.

When the grass shall cover me,
Holden close to earth's warm bosom;
While I laugh, or weep, or sing,
Nevermore for anything;
You will find in blade and blossom,
Sweet small voices, odorous,
Tender pleaders in my cause,
That shall speak me as I was—
When the grass grows over me.

When the grass shall cover me!
Ah, beloved, in my sorrow
Very patient, I can wait—
Knowing that, or soon or late,
There will dawn a clearer morrow:
When your heart will mean: "Alas!
Now I know how true she was:
Now I know how dear she was"—
When the grass grows over me!

Oxygen Gas.

The new method of manufacturing gas, discovered by Du Motay, is described as follows: The ordinary black oxide of manganese of commerce is stirred into a solution of caustic soda, and the whole evaporated to dryness. This mixture of the dry substances is then transferred to a retort, and a current of hot air is passed over it. By this process the oxygen of the air is absorbed and a chemical compound of manganese and soda—the manganate of soda—is produced. Super-heated steam is then passed through the retort, which has the effect to expel the oxygen previously taken up from the air, and of converting the manganese and soda. Three equivalents of oxygen are displaced. The steam is condensed by being passed through a coil of iron pipe placed in cold water, and the oxygen is conveyed into suitable gas holders.

The sesqui-oxide of manganese and the soda remaining in the retort are regenerated by being treated with a current of hot air, when they absorb a new quantity of oxygen, which can be expelled by steam as before.

This process of Du Motay requires a double set of retorts, also an arrangement for super-heating steam and of condensing it, and suitable gas holders for the oxygen. The original outlay for the manganese is soda, and not large, and if the same materials can be used indefinitely, this method, it is asserted, has much to recommend it. Although theoretically the original materials, black oxide of manganese and caustic soda can be made to serve an indefinite number of times, practically, it is said, they partially fuse and become incapable of absorbing more oxygen. Some improvements and modifications of the above process, however, have been introduced; as, for example, the use of caustic baryta along with the soda and manganese, to help take up oxygen; and some other substances are added to prevent semi-fusion of the mass. But as the introduction of the baryta is in fact a modification of Boussingault's original method, this last chemist's plan for manufacturing oxygen is believed to be preferable to that of Du Motay.

Artificial Ice.

Machines for the artificial production of ice, have recently been exhibited in Boston, Mass. The process depends on the principle that when a fluid substance is converted into vapor, an immense amount of heat is required in order to overcome the cohesion of the particles of the liquid. This heat must be obtained from surrounding objects, such for instance as the air, or in the case of freezing machines, from the water to be operated on. One method depends on a modification of the common lecture-room experiment of freezing water in a vacuum. The machine consists of an air pump, by which the vapor from the water to be frozen is drawn through oil of vitriol, which absorbs it as fast as it forms, and thus aids in preserving a perfect vacuum. In about an hour the water is entirely converted into ice. The vitriol may be used ten or fifteen times without changing.

The other method consists in the use of a pair of iron distilling and condensing vessels, united together by an air-tight joint, and capable of resisting a pressure 150 pounds to the square inch. The distilling vessel is filled with a watery solution of ammonia at the maximum point of saturation. Heat is then applied, the ammoniacal gas is driven off, and passes over into the receiving or condensing vessel, where it is soon liquified by the constantly increasing pressure of the vapor, a pressure of ninety-seven pounds to the square inch being sufficient to liquify the gas at a temperature of fifty degrees Farenheit. When the condenser is filled with pure fluid ammonia, a colorless pungent liquid, the fire is extinguished, the remaining water in the distilling becomes cooled and redissolves the column of ammoniacal gas standing above it. A vacuum is thus formed, and the liquid gas immediately begins to distil back and redissolve. The heat necessary to effect this redistillation is abstracted from the water to be frozen, which is contained in a cylindrical mould, placed in the internal tube of the condensing vessel. By the larger forms of this machine four or five hundred pounds of ice may be made in an hour, and it is claimed that for each pound of coal burned, eight to twelve pounds of ice are formed.

Woman.

In a recent speech Mr. Gladstone drew a distinction between the word womanly and womanish. Womanly is almost a reverential epithet. It implies goodness, tenderness, fidelity, "unwomanly rags" was the strongest phrase Hood could find for expressing a garb which unsexed its wearer. An unwomanly woman means a monstrosity; while true womanly pity, or real womanly sympathy, is a something which goes straight to the heart of all who have suffered or are suffering. To be womanly is consistent with talent and genius, though there are many clever women whose womanliness is not pre-eminent. In short, to be womanly should be the first grace of woman; and the epithet, if applied to men, as it is in rare instances, and under circumstances which are exceptional, conveys, an impression of goodness of heart, of a nature unspotted by the world, and of trustworthiness unsullied and complete. Womanish is the reverse of all this. It conveys the Oriental or brute notion of woman; puppets, coy, frightened, useless, and without soul or brain—creatures to be used as play things by the superior animal and to be thrown aside—beings whose humanity is devoid of all that makes humanity holy; such are the womanish women of the sensualists of the East—such is the contemptuous meaning the adjective bears here. To speak of an Englishman as womanish is to hold him up to the bitterest contempt.

Utilization of Sewage.

One of the greatest sources of waste in all American and most foreign cities, is the throwing away of the valuable fertilizing elements in the sewage. In China, that semi-barbaric but exceedingly wise old land, the inhabitants of cities are obliged by law and custom to return all fecal matter to the country, where it may be restored to the soil, from which it came in the shape of vegetable and animal food. But the fluid matter is not available for manurial use, and the solid matter is difficult of separation, except through the tedious process of evaporation. A compound (of animal charcoal, blood, clay, alum and some other things) has recently been patented in England, by which the solid material may be instantly precipitated in a coalescent mass, which is easily and quickly dried for manure. Some enterprising "contractor" could make any number of fortunes by getting hold of such an effective process. The refructification of soils is getting to be an important question in the Atlantic States.

Another process, patented by Mr. C. G. Lenk, of Dresden, is a peculiar preparation of alum. In a recent experiment at Tottenham, England, 26,000 gallons of sewage were discharged into the tank, and into this were gradually poured about sixty gallons of "Lenk's Patent Essence." At first the smell was most offensive, and nearly intolerable, but as the chemical preparation mixed with the liquid the oder perceptibly decreased. After some time a remarkable change was visible in the contents of the tank. The solid substances were precipitated to the bottom, the water on the surface became gradually clear, and at the end of an hour it was found to be not only transparent, but almost pure, by contrast with its condition when discharged from the sewer.

Damascus.

Damascus is the eldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Balbec is in ruin; Palmyra is buried in a desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from Tigris and Euphrates. Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a center of travel—"a presidential capitol" with martial and sacred associations extending through thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Paul of Tarsus saw the light above the brightness of the sun; the street which is called Strait, in which it was said "he prayed," still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago; there is still the sheik, the ass, and the water wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still occupy these "with the multitude of their wares." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter "because it was given to man to have but one paradise, and for his part he was resolved not to have one in this world," is to this day what Julian called the "eye of the East," as it was in the time of Isaiah "the head of Syria." From Damascus came the damson, our blue plums, and the delicious apricots of Portugal, called damasco; damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth, bright ground; the damask rose, introduced into England in the time of Henry VIII., the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and wonderful elasticity, the secret of whose manufacture was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artist into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying with wood and steel, silver and gold, a kind of mosaic engraving and sculptural united—called damaskening—with which boxes bureaus swords and guns are ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters: the streams of Lebanon and the "river of Gold" still murmur and sparkle in the Wilderness of Syrian gardens.

The illustrated literature of England has changed greatly since the introduction of gift books in 1822. At first, not much attention was paid to the artistic value of the engravings, but in two or three years the character of the plates was improved, and greater excellence was exhibited every season until the period of decline, about 1840, commenced. In 1829, seventeen annuals were issued, but in 1840 there were only nine. That number rapidly diminished, and in 1855 the last "keepsake" was published. Although the tales and poems were written in an affected style, and published under editorship of a lady of title, the steel engravings were of high excellence. The most celebrated artists were paid in some instances $750 for the use alone of a single painting, and a like amount was given to the engraver. The rise of engraving on wood, however, introduced the custom of publishing novels in monthly parts, with cuts by Cruikshank and others, and then followed the illustrated weeklies. *Punch* was started in 1841, and was followed in 1842 by the *Illustrated London News*. The effect of this change in the style of periodical literature has been to destroy the art of steel engraving, and the professors of it are dying out. So, too, it is stated, wood engraving has greatly deteriorated within the last few years. The large demand for the cheaper, and, consequently, inferior specimens, has stimulated the art of wood engraving unhealthily, and interfered with the supply of well executed drawings. The pre-Raphaelite movement of 1850 has also been highly injurious to true art. The followers of this school either overlabor their wood cuts to an oppressive degree, or dash them off with ostentatious sloveliness—without any attention to light and shade or perspective. The illustrations of the latest English magazines are criticised as nothing but an exhibition of nightmares.

—The discoveries made by the American Consul in Larnaca, Cyprus, are attracting the attention of archæologists in Europe. The identity of the modern village of Dali with the ancient Idalium is thereby established. It seems that the Consul was led to make excavations by the reports of a peasant living near the spot. The result was the discovery of an ancient Greek necropolis at a depth of only three feet, under which were older Phœnician graves, oven-shaped, and closed with great blocks of stone. In some of them were found vases with Phœnician inscription and statuettes of women. The spoils of the Grecian tombs are exceedingly rich. Among the articles are golden necklaces and ear rings, silver bracelets, copper and bronze battle axes, lance and spear heads, mirrors, tripods, coins, medallions, gems (especially of amethyst, ruby and agate), glass vessels, statuettes, busts, and a great quantity of objects in terra-cotta. Many of the painted vases are three feet in hight. What disposition will be made of those treasures has not yet been announced.

—Contracts have been made for carrying the mails between Sydney and Panama.

The Language of a Ringlet.

Ladies is this correct? An exchange says ringlets may be interpreted as follows:

"The solitary ringlet which so fashionably floats from the waterfalls of our marriageable belles, not only looks most provokingly sweet, but has a language very significant, and it is indicative of the state of the wearer. Report says it is a 'notification on the part of those who wear them, that they, the girls are not engaged.' The length of this lonely ringlet, or shoulder queue indicates the desire—for instance, if extremely long, the wearer is very desirous of getting spliced at once—if only moderately long, it shows that only good offers will be entertained—an extremely short, meager ringlet, would show that the wearer is very particular who she accepts, but nevertheless shows that she is not yet engaged."

Effectual Remedy for Rust in Wheat.

Mr Charles Lamm has kindly translated from a German paper the following directions for the prevention of rust in wheat. The receipt is found to be effectual in the kingdom of Hanover, and we cannot see why it may not be equally so in Texas:

"Take four buckets of unslacked lime and add water enough to make ten buckets of the whole when slacked and in solution. Then put half a bushel of hot water, mix this solution with the lime solution, and when the whole is cool it will be sufficient for forty-seven to fifty bushels of seed wheat. This liquid and the wheat are to be mixed together so that every grain of wheat may be covered with the mixture or white substance, then sown."

The Human Skin.

Few discoveries in science are more wonderful than the revelations that the microscope gives us concerning the delicate integument that covers our own bodies. Kolliker, the anatomist, states that there are from 400 to 600 respiratory glands in every square inch of the surface on the back, the cheeks and the lower extremities. The skin of the forehead has them in the ratio of 1,100, while the sole of the foot and the palm of the hand possess 2,700. The total number on a human surface of ordinary size is between two and three millions. If all the little tubes and channels that compose them were placed end to end, they would reach around the Earth's satellites! After this knowledge, who can fail to perceive the necessity of keeping these streets and lanes and alleys of our outer life clear of defilement? Who will depreciate soap and water?

Got Him.

Aberdeen has a periodical visitor, in the blow gun line, an inoffensive old Indian, by the name of Mush-la-tubbe. Well on his last trip, old Mush-la-tubbe who by the way, is very fond of narrating his warlike adventures, was "fighting his battles o'er" for the edification of one of our most popular grocery merchants, and as usual was displaying with barbaric pride, the scars of a number of old wounds, when his auditer, in order to match him, rolled up his sleeves, displaying the ugly trophies of a recent encounter with a cotton gin. Old Mush-la-tubbe leaped forward, took the grocer's hands in his, scanning the scars closely, and then, with an air of ineffable scorn, turned on his heels muttering; "ugh—no good—handeuffs," and retired while the store rang with the laughter of the spectators.—*Aberdeen Examiner.*

—Seville and Cadiz, it is said, have proclaimed in favor of Duke Montpensier for King.

PHILADELPHIA.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HADDOCK, REED & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the undersigned Partners, at the old stand, 438 and 440 Market street, up stairs.
DANIEL HADDOCK, Jr.,
CHARLES D. REED,
STEPHEN KIMBALL.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1868. ja7

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MONROE, SMALTZ & CO., expires this day, by limitation.
JAMES MONROE.
JOS. E. SMALTZ,
M. S. STOKES.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1868. ja7

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a Limited partnership according to law, under the firm name of MONROE, SMALTZ & CO., for the general Boot and Shoe Business in the city of Philadelphia, to commence January 1, 1869, and to terminate December 31, 1871. The General Partners are JAMES MONROE, JOSEPH E. SMALTZ, MAHLON S. STOKES and JOHN T. MONROE, and the Special Partner is CHARLES D. REED, and they all respectively reside in the city of Philadelphia. The Special Partner has contributed to the common stock of the firm in goods and cash the sum of fifty thousand dollars.
JAMES MONROE,
JOSEPH E. SMALTZ,
M. S. STOKES,
JOHN T. MONROE,
CHARLES D. REED,
Special Partner.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1868. ja7

REMOVAL.—MONROE, SMALTZ & CO. have this day removed to 438 and 440 MARKET street, where they will carry on the Manufacturing and Jobbing of Boots and Shoes, as successors to Haddock, Reed & Co.
December 3, 1868. ja7

HOTELS.

CAPT. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis, Tenn. J. M. S. MCCORKLE Louisville, Ky.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Cor. Fourth and Main Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, - - KENTUCKY

HAVING recently purchased the furniture and lease of the NATIONAL HOTEL—so long and favorably known—we would respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the traveling public.
The Hotel is located in the center of the city, convenient to all business houses, steamboat landing, postoffice and places of amusements. Street cars leave the door every ten minutes for all parts of the city.
nov28 tf SHIRLEY & MCCORKLE.

WALTERS' NATIONAL HOTEL
NORFOLK, VA.

J. M. WALTERS, PROPRIETOR. A STRICTly first-class house. sep18 6m

St. Louis Hotel,
NEW ORLEANS.

THIS highly popular Hotel will again be opened to the traveling public
On the 1st of December.
The undersigned will exert his best endeavors to give its patrons the high satisfaction which has always sustained it. Families and others proposing to visit New Orleans can secure accommodations in advance by addressing
W. A. HURD, Manager.
Or O. E. HALL, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. oct6 3m

1869

THE APPEAL!
THE APPEAL!
THE APPEAL!
PRICE REDUCED!
PRICE REDUCED!
PRICE REDUCED!
DAILY ONLY $10!
DAILY ONLY $10!
DAILY ONLY $10!
WEEKLY ONLY $2 50!
WEEKLY ONLY $2 50!
WEEKLY ONLY $2 50!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

Commence With the New Year

ADVERTISERS,
ADVERTISERS,
ADVERTISERS,
Will find it to their Interest to
Make Known Their Wants,
Make Known Their Wants,
Make Known Their Wants,
—IN THE—
DAILY APPEAL,
DAILY APPEAL,
DAILY APPEAL,
—OR THE—
WEEKLY APPEAL,
WEEKLY APPEAL,
WEEKLY APPEAL,

1869. :1869.

READ! READ! READ!

PRICE REDUCED TO $2 50!

THE MEMPHIS WEEKLY APPEAL,
THE LARGEST
Paper in the South or Southwest
33 BY 52 INCHES,
CONTAINING
40 Columns of Reading Matter,
IS FURNISHED TO
REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS
—AT—
$2 50 per Annum,
$1 25 per Six Months; or
75 cts. per Three Months.
☞ Clubs of two or more will be supplied at $2 00.
☞ The columns of the APPEAL will be devoted to the LATEST NEWS, TELEGRAPH REPORTS, and choice selections of READING MATTER.
☞ Special attention will be given to our MARKET REPORTS. No effort will be spared to advance SOUTHERN INTERESTS and SOUTHERN ENTERPRISES.
☞ The stirring events of the present day make it necessary for every man to become a subscriber to a good newspaper. To supply this want, we offer the APPEAL at the above extremely low rates, confident that the price is within the reach of all. We promise that the APPEAL, as heretofore, shall continue to give universal satisfaction.
☞ Remittances can be made either by Postoffice Money Order or by Registered Letter.
☞ Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors,
Memphis, Tenn.

TRANSPORTATION.

Quickest Route to New York
—AND ALL—
PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES
—IS BY THE—
Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Winter Schedule, Janu'ry 15, 1869

Double Daily Through Trains
RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:50 a.m.	6:50 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:30 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:30 a.m.	6:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:30 p.m.	4:50 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	8:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7 40 p.m.	5:05 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.
The 5:10 p.m connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day; 5:30 a.m. train arrives in St. Louis 11 p.m. same day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,
Can be procured at the Company's Office, 277½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street.
☞ Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.
SAM. R. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. ja21

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA,
—AND—
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE

First Class Steamships sailing
Every Saturday to Liverpool,
From PORTLAND in Winter and MONTREAL in Summer.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Line are authorized to grant through bills of lading from Memphis to Liverpool and Glasgow. The attention of shippers is called to this route, by which the delays and extensive handling incurred at the large ports are entirely avoided. Bills of Lading contain through rates covering all charges from Memphis to the ship's dock at Liverpool, and low rates and quick time are guaranteed. Fifteen first class Steamships are now on the line making regular trips on Saturday of each week. Freights loaded from the cars on dock street's into the vessel.
THROUGH RATES AND BILLS given to Boston and New England points via GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
For rates and information apply to
THOMAS TROUT & SONS, Agents,
ja7 No. 295 Front street, Memphis.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TWO TERMS, BEginning FEBRUARY 22, and SEPTEMBER 15, 1869. The Professors are THEOPHILUS Parsons, LL.D., Emory Washburn, LL.D., and Nathaniel Holmes, A.M. Gentlemen of distinction will also give instruction lectures from time to time on special topics. Application may be made for circulars or further information to either of the Resident Professors. ja22

SPRING SESSION.
W. E. Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn.
WILL open on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st. This school is now the leading Seminary of the South. It has the regular course of the best institutions in the United States.
W. E. WARD, Principal.
ja20

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH,
SEWANEE MOUNTAIN, TENN.
THE next Term of the Junior Department will open at University Place, Tenn.,
On the 10th Day of February, 1869.
Boys received at any age and prepared for College. Location perfectly healthy—2000 feet above the sea. $300 covers expense, board and tuition, for three months. For circulars and information address G. R. Fairbanks, Esq., General Treasurer, University Place, Tenn.
C. T. QUINTARD, D.D., L.L.D.
ja5 eod* Vice Chancellor.

Washington College, Virginia.
THE SECOND TERM OF THE CURRENT Session of Washington College, General ROBERT E. LEE, President,
Begins on the 1st of February,
And continues to the end of June. Students entering for this term pay half the usual fees.
The organization of the College is complete, in all the usual departments of academic and scientific education, with a full course of Professors and assistants. In addition to the ordinary scientific studies, a full course is taught in CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING, and diplomas are conferred in this school. The ENGLISH LANGUAGE also, is made a distinct and thorough branch of study. The SCHOOL OF LAW is in charge of Judge John W. Brockenbrough, LL.D. The entire expenses for the term need not exceed $170. For Catalogues address E. C. GORDON, Clerk of Faculty,
ja19 Lexington, Virginia.

BRINKLEY FEMALE COLLEGE,
Memphis, Tenn.
THIS Institution will open MONDAY, 4th January, 1869. It is located at the southern terminus of DeSoto street, convenient to the street cars. The College grounds contain six acres, with buildings finely adapted to College purposes.
TERMS PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS.
(In Advance.)

For all Branches of Education taught in Female College, including a full course of English, Ancient and Modern Languages	$ 30 00
For Harp, Guitar or Piano, Vocal and Instrumental	30 00
For Board in College, including furnished room, fuel, towels, light and washing. Day Scholars can pay by the month, in advance. NO INCIDENTAL FEES.	100 00

J. D. MEREDITH, President.
ja3 daw Memphis, Tenn.

UNION FEMALE COLLEGE,
Oxford, Mississippi.
Chartered by the State in 1854, and authorized to confer the Highest Educational Honors on Young Ladies.
MERITS—AIM—CARE.—Parents and Guardians are especially invited to consider the merits of this Institution. To educate—in the true sense of the word—to educate thoroughly the young ladies of the South, is its aim. The departments of Mathematics, Physical and Moral Sciences, Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, etc., are ably filled by accomplished teachers, male and female.
Special care—it may be said, uncommon care is taken not only to thoroughly educate in the Arts and Sciences, but to render the pupils contented and happy, to train their moral sentiments, to cultivate correct tastes, to preserve their health, and to throw around them proper restraints. In short, to afford to patrons one of the very best regulated Institutions in the land.
APPARATUS.—Arrangements have been made to supply the College with suitable Apparatus sufficient to illustrate the Sciences, and to give a practical knowledge of them. In addition, the classes in Chemistry, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, through the courtesy of the officers of the State University, will have access to that large and well appointed Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, excelled by none in the South, and to be favored with lectures and experimental illustrations by Drs. Garland and Hilgard, the learned Professors in these Departments.
BUILDING—LOCATION.—The building, estimated to be worth $40,000, is commodious, comfortable and retired.
REFERENCES.—All patrons and pupils of the Col ege.
BOARDING DEPARTMENT.—In charge of Rev. W. W. McMahon, is kept in a style seldom, if ever, equaled. All the teachers board in the College.
UNIFORMITY OF DRESS—ECONOMY.—Purple Calico, Brown Merino, Pink Denim, Plaid Lawn and White Dresses, Plain Hat, trimmed only with a band of black velvet. Those wishing to wear mourning are required to conform in plainness of dress, but not in color. As economy is the object of this arrangement, new pupils need not lay aside clothing already on hand, if as plain as the uniform, but when additional purchases are necessary, the uniform must be regarded.
EXPENSES.—Per session of 20 weeks, half in advance:

Preparatory Classes	$ 17 50
College Classes, proper	25 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	12 50
Music, each Instrument	25 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Ornamental branches, usual rates	
Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Light and Attendance	100 00

Pupils charged at the above rates from the date of entrance until end of session in June, except in cases of protracted sickness.
S. G. BURNEY, Pres't of Trustees.
ja3daw C. H. BELL, Pres't of College.

JOHN REED,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 62 Jefferson Street, entrance in alley. Special attention given to Store Work. Houses and Verandahs framed ready for shipping. nov21 1m

NEW YORK.

OREN S. DANCY, Tarboro, N. C. P. M. HYMAN, Late of Warrenton, N. C. T. B. HYMAN, Late of New York.
HYMANS & DANCY,
General Commission Merchants
No. 47 Wide Water Street,
(Rear of Custom House), - NORFOLK, VA

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.
General Commission Merchants,
No. 24 Exchange Place, New York.

REFERENCES.—M. J. Wicks, President M. and C. R. R.; W. C. McClure, Cashier Savings Bank of Memphis; Dr. C. W. Malone, Memphis.
☞ Cotton sold in Norfolk or New York, at option of owner. ONLY ONE COMMISSION CHARGED. de18 6m

DEAN, McGINNIS & CO.,
No. 4 Broad Street, New York,
Bankers & Commission Merchants,
S. SCHIFFER & NEPHEWS,
39 Vesey Street, New York.
Liberal advances will be made by the undersigned on all shipments of Cotton to the above houses.
J. A. BRIDGLAND,
Office, 1st National Bank.
nov7 3m

THE
NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA,
A POPULAR
Dictionary of General Knowledge.
EDITED BY
George Ripley and Chas. A. Dana.
Aided by a Numerous Select Corps of Writers in all Branches of Science, Art and Literature.
In 16 large volumes, 8vo, averaging 800 double-column pages in each volume.
THIS important work presents a panoramic view of all human knowledge, as it exists at the present moment. It embraces and popularizes every subject that can be thought of, and contains an inexhaustible fund of accurate and practical information on Art and Science in all their branches, including Mechanics, Mathematics, Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry and Physiology; Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures; on Religion, Law, Medicine and Theology; on Biography and History, Geography and Ethnology; on Political Economy, the Trades, Inventions and Politics; on Domestic Economy, Architecture, Rural Affairs, Mining and Engineering; on Common and General Literature. No topic, in brief, is omitted, upon which information can be desired, and the work is a library in itself. It is a complete universal instructor, and opens to the student and general reader the whole field of knowledge.
PRICE OF THE WORK PER VOL:

In Extra Cloth	$5 00
In Library Leather	6 00
In Half Turkey Morocco	6 50
In Half Russia, extra gilt	7 50

THE
American Annual Cyclopædia,
AND REGISTER OF
Important Events for the Year,
Embracing Political, Civil, Military and Social Affairs; Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture and Mechanical Industry
THIS work was commenced in the year 1861, and is published one volume annually, in the same style as the "New American Cyclopædia." Each volume is intended to be a Cyclopædia of the material and intellectual development of the year, and embraces the political, civil, military and social affairs of all countries; important Public Documents; Biography; Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, etc. In a word, it covers the same field as the "New American Cyclopædia," but each volume is confined to the results of its year. Seven volumes have now been published, viz: for 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867.
Prices and Styles of Binding same as the American Cyclopædia. ANY VOLUME SOLD SEPARATELY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
90, 92 and 94 Grand St. New York.

A Book for Every Citizen and Political Student.
DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED STATES
What It Has Done, What It is Doing, and What It Will Do.
BY HON. RANSOM H. GILLET,
Formerly Member of Congress from St. Lawrence county, N. Y.; more recently Registrar and Solicitor of the United States Treasury Department, and Solicitor for the United States in the Court of Claims, Etc.
IN one elegant volume, large 12mo, of over 460 pages, bound in extra cloth, and containing a splendid Portraits on steel of Jefferson, Jackson, Seymour and Blair, and including Biographical Sketches of the Democratic Nominees. Price, $2 00.
This invaluable work contains a complete and spirited history of the Democratic party, from its origin down to the present time. It is a vast repository of political and historical facts of profound interest to every citizen, and of value to every politician for reference. No political text-book is so complete, so full of reliable information, or so interesting as this. No Democrat can afford to be without it, as it supplies him with every fact bearing upon the issues now before the public. The author's experience dates far back into the early portion of the century; he was an associate of Silas Wright, he enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan, and, probably better than any man living, is acquainted with what the internal workings of parties have been for the last fifty years.
Mailed, post free, to any part of the United States on receipt of price.
☞ Agents wanted to sell this book in every part of the Union. Clubs and Democratic organizations will be supplied at special rates.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
90, 92 and 94 Grand Street, New York.

CINCINNATI.

ESTABLISHED 1837.
PROCTER & GAMBLE
CINCINNATI.
SOAP, CANDLES OILS
Starch, Toilet Soaps, Refiners of Lard.
☞ Candles SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT. Send for Price List. oct22 3m

E. O. HURD. BURCKHARDT & CO.
E. O. HURD & CO.,
Cotton Commission Merchants
No. 161 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati.
LIBERAL advances made on consignments. Orders for Goods solicited. sep6 1y

JOHN DUBOIS, JAS. S. AUGUR, W. H. WILLIAM
DUBOIS & AUGUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
PLANTATION SUPPLIES
47 Race Street, Cincinnati.
sep6 3m

DRUGS, ETC.

THEO. HOERNER,
Analytic and Manufacturing Chemist,
Druggist and Apothecary,
54 and 56 Beal Street,
(Northwest corner of Second),
CHEMICAL ANALYSES of all descriptions made, and written reports furnished.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
Patent Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, and everything pertaining to a first-class Drug Store. sep27 1y

JOHN LILLY,
—DEALER IN—
STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc.,
No. 351 MAIN STREET,
ja26 Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED.—Information regarding the whereabouts of JOHN AND GEORGE JACKSON. When last heard from they were living with their stepmother, Mrs. McCrane, Corinth, Miss. Any informat on regarding the above named persons will be gladly received by their brother, Frederick Jackson, at Aurora, Kane county, Illinois. ja21

IRVING BLOCK.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
YANNISSEE WHISKEY

HAVING LEARNED THAT PARTIES IN LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND THIS CITY pretend to sell the "Yannissee" Whisky, we hereby give notice that we will bring suit for damages against any RESPONSIBLE party we may discover attempting to sell this brand of Whisky, and will publish them as selling a SPURIOUS article. We have had the sole use and control of the "Yannissee" brand for nearly twenty years, and none is genuine without our brand on the barrels.
B. J. SEMMES & CO.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,
NO. 254 SECOND STREET,
Irving Block, - - Memphis, Tenn.,
HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE AND IN BOND,
600
BARRELS
YANNISSEE, WESTMORELAND,
AND OTHER BRANDS WHISKEY.

TRUST SALE.

Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS, Dan Able, by his certain deed of trust, dated the 15th day of June, 1867, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, State of Tennessee, Note book No. 6, page 46, conveyed to undersigned, trustee, to following real estate, to-wit: A certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, and described as follows, to-wit: Being the west half of the one hundred feet front on John D. Amour's subdivision, known as block No. four hundred and ninety-six, and being fifty feet front on Pigeon Roost road, and running back one hundred and forty-eight and a half feet; the same lot as conveyed by Thos. Jones to John W. Jones and W. H. Turley, May 1, 1866, by deed recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, Book 51, pages 241 and 242, and also the same as conveyed by the said W. H. Turley to the said Dan Able on the 12th day of June, 1867, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging; which said conveyances was made to procure the payment of a certain note made by the said Dan Able, and bearing date on the said 15th day of June, I 67, payable six months after date, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars; for more perfect description of said note reference to said deed is made; and whereas, default has been made in payment of said note; and whereas, the holder of said note has requested and required the undersigned, trustee, to foreclose the said deed of trust; now, therefore, at the request of the holder of said note, and in accordance with its provisions with the said deed of trust, notice is hereby given, that on

Tuesday, the Second Day of March, 1869,

Between the hours of 10 a m. and 4 p m., at the front door of the Courthouse, Greenlaw Block, in the City of Memphis, I will proceed to sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property.
HENRY N. HART, Trustee.
E. Newton Hart, Attorney, etc. ja29

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by William Ryan and Margaret Ryan to John Gunn as Trustee, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 59, part 2, pages 298, 199 and 300, made to secure certain notes therein mentioned, I will, on

Monday, the 1st Day of February, 1869,

Proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash in front of the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, near the corner of Main and North Court streets, in the city of Memphis, sell for cash, to the highest and best bidder, at public auction, the following described real estate, viz: A certain piece or lot of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, and city of Memphis, Butler Division, Block No. 7, the same having been conveyed to John Cubbin by Wm. S. Pickett—having a front of 70 feet to an alley on the south side of Elliott street, and extending back between two parallel lines 200 feet; beginning at a stake 140 feet from the northeast corner of Block No. 5, on the south side of Elliott street; thence 200 feet south to a stake; thence east 70 feet to a stake; thence north 200 feet to a stake in Elliott street; and thence west with Elliott street to the beginning.
The title is good, the right of redemption is waived, but I sell only as Trustee.
JOHN GUNN, Trustee.
ja21 s

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. VACCARO, B. VACCARO, A. B. VACCARO
A. VACCARO & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
nov28

WOLFE'S
Schiedam Schnapps.
THE above Medicinal Beverage is manufactured by the proprietor, at his distillary, in Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medicinal use.
It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians, indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice.
It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper-berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.
As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South, and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS will be found absolutely infallible; while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.
It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.